REGISTER No. 6—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.]

No 9,103.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
For Annum	48	For Annum	60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
For Annum	52	For Annum	63
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

Those Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 9 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	As.
First insertion	0	8
Second do.	0	6
Third do.	0	3
Fourth and succeeding Insertions	0	2½

8 lines but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

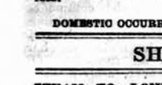
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEE

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*) will despatch the S. S. ARSEFEA 1,408 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Heaman, as above, on SATURDAY, the 4th May 1878.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on THURSDAY, the 25th April 1878, and on TUESDAY, 30th idem. for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BUSHIRE," 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. P. Nairn, on SATURDAY, the 13th April 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Allep, pey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

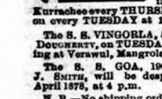
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Muscat, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, will despatch the GOA, 1905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Smith, on THURSDAY, the 18th April 1878, at 4 p.m., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMRAH.

N.B.—No shippings orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (*Limited*), under Contract with Government, will, during the season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m. and another Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

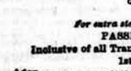
The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on TUESDAY, the 16th April 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

The S. S. GOA, 1905 Tons, 206 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th April 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	....	£15	....	....	£4
Suez	36	....	22	....	....	6
Port Said	38	....	24	....	....	9
Messina	50	....	34	Including Wine	....	14
Naples	50	....	34		....	14
Leghorn	50	....	34		....	14
Genoa	50	....	34		....	14
Marseilles	52	....	35		....	14-10

Without food.

Children under 2 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st May 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st June 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the HALL LINE will sail from Bombay as under.

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
CHILDWALL HALL	2,100	300	May	15
BRANKSOME HALL	2,100	300	May	29
*RYDALL HALL	2,700	350	June	15
TRENTHAM HALL	2,100	300	June	29
CITY OF BALTIMORE	2,300	300	At	
*SPEKE HALL	2,700	350	fortnightly intervals.	
*WISTOW HALL	2,700	350	Building.	

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

RATES FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 90 per cent on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passages are also available by this Line to Naples or Genoa, vie Suez and Alexandria, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company from Alexandria.

Arrangements for Shipment of Baggage, Sovereigns, Circular Notes and Remittances will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

* These Steamers have just been added to the Line and have all the latest improvements. The accommodation is all on deck.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.	
INDIA	2,389	500	...April	20
MACEDONIA	2,272	486	...May	1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... „	8 *
EUROPA	2,277	424		
ITALIA	2,265	424	At fortnightly intervals.	
OLYMPIA	2,050	424		

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

RATE FOR RETURN FARES.

For Three months £80, Home and back.
For Six months, 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.
For Twelve months, 10 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 15, 1877.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th April
(c) BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(c) HINDUSTAN	3143	600	W. W. Haselwood	6th May.
— CHINA	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(c) KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	20th do
— KASHGAR	2921	450	F. J. Baker	27th do
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	31st do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	16th April.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H Torbock	29th „ Monday.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	13th May
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	27th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.
ASSAM	3053	500	N. Stewart	24th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 5th April 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *vid* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

FOR SALE,

THE British Composite Ship COUNTY OF BERWICK, Registered Tonnage 996. Built at Glasgow in October 1868 under special survey and classed A 1, for years at Lloyd's, and caulked and metalled before leaving Home in May 1877, with all her fittings as she now lies at the Salt Gollah Moorings in the River Hoogly.

This vessel was built regardless of expense of picked timber with metal fastenings throughout. She is exceptionally well found. Has two sets of sails, one nearly new, a complete spare set of patent blocks. All lower masts and heavy yards are of Iron.

This vessel was abandoned last September when ashore on Saugor Beach, and since her arrival in port has been placed in dock and examined by Surveyors, whose reports are open to inspection.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the vessel will be received up to noon of the 13th April by the undersigned, by whom all information will be given.

Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the vessel and to satisfy themselves on all points before tendering.

SIMPSON & Co.,
No. 6, Strand, Calcutta.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers to Trieste, calling at Aden, Suez and Port Said, on the undermentioned dates :—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Raguin	4211	250	on 15th Apr. 1878.
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 16th May. „
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 27th „ „

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON,

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London.		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

22, Bombay Green, 18th March 1878.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

Now Ready,

THE BLACK ACT.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS BILL.
A LETTER ADDRESSED TO
His Excellency LORD LYTTON, Viceroy and Governor General of India.
By REDNOR.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at the Book-sellers.

TEMPLE BAR.

TEMPLE BAR DINNER—Soup, Fish, two Entrées, two Hot Joints, two Cold Joints, Curries, Pudding, Salad and Coffee ..... Rs. 2
TEMPLE BAR SUPPERS—Soup, two dishes, at choice, Cheese and Salad Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR TIFFIN ..... Re. 1
TEMPLE BAR BREAKFAST ..... Re. 1
IMPORTANT NOTICE—Chops, Steaks, Vegetables, Salad and Cheese at any time to order until 9 P.M. ..... Re. 1
BOARDERS—Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner, per month. Rs. 60
BOARDERS—For Breakfast only do. „ 20
BOARDERS—For Tiffin only do. „ 25
BOARDERS—For Dinner only do. „ 30

PRIVATE COMPARTMENTS FOR FAMILIES AND PARTIES.

TERMS CASH.

BILLIARDS.

Attention is called to the splendid English Billiard Tables which have recently been fitted up in Temple Bar at great expense. French Billiards can be had also.

BILLIARDS.

PROFESSOR CARME is OPEN to give BILLIARD LESSONS, at TEMPLE BAR, on reasonable Terms.

The Professor will give, at TEMPLE BAR, two evening Exhibitions of Billiards each week—on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

TEMPLE BAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERTS.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
Has pleasure in announcing a
THIRD GRAND CONCERT
ON SATURDAY, APRIL 13TH.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PART I.

Romanza ..... "La Stella Confidente" ..... Robandi.
Signor Della Torre.
Duetto ..... From "La Favorita" ..... Donizetti.
Signora Orlandi and Signor Colombano.
Cavatina ..... From "La Sonnambula" ..... Bellini.
Signora Trebbi.
Solo Pianoforte ..... "Gli Ugonotti" ..... Thalberg.
Madame Carlotta Tasca.
Aria ..... "Le Parlate d'amor" (Faust) ... Gounod.
Signora Orlandi.
Duetto ..... From "La Traviata" ..... Verdi.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Marrucco.

AN INTERVAL OF FIFTEEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Duetto ..... From "Le educande di Sorrento" .... Ansiglio.
Signora Orlandi and Signor Marrucco.
Aria ..... "Diquella pira" (Il Trovatore) ... Verdi.
Signor Colombano.
Duet for Pianoforte and Harmonium ... "Roberto il diavolo." ..... Plumpton.
Madame Carlotta Tasca and Mr. Alfred Plumpton.
Duetto ..... From "Faust." ..... Gounod.
Signora Trebbi and Signor Colombano.
Aria ..... From "La Sonnambala" ..... Bellini.
Signor Della Torre.
Finale ..... From "Lucia di Lammermoor" ..... Donizetti.
Signora Trebbi, Signora Orlandi, Signor Colombano, Signor Marrucco and Signor Della Torre.

Conductor.—Mr. ALFRED PLUMPTON.
Business Manager.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	3
Unreserved	2
Back Seats	1

Doors open at 8-30 to commence at 9 precisely. Ticket may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

THE BOMBAY AGENCY of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS will receive DONATIONS, in MONEY or ARTICLES of CLOTHING, for the DISTRESSED INHABITANTS of CONSTANTINOPLE.

By Order of the Directors,
A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

TO LET, for the Hot Season, at Mahableshwar, a newly constructed and very Commodious BUNGALOW, the "TEMPLE HALL," situated in a good locality and well furnished. For Rent, &c., apply to

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT.

Bombay, 12th April 1878

AKBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are lying in the Liquidator's Office, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, and that all persons to whom the shares in the Company have been transferred, but who have not registered their transfers, are hereby required to register them on or before 25th day of April instant, after which date the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be FINALLY CLOSED, and the shares, in the Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, to be handed to the Liquidator of the above Company for the purpose of DISTRIBUTION amongst its SHAREHOLDERS, will be distributed to such persons as appear from the said Transfer Books to be entitled to shares in such distribution.

ARDASEER B. KAPADIA,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 12th April 1878.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS to H. M.'S HOUSE of CORRECTION and GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE at Byculla and H. M.'S COMMON JAIL from 1st May 1878 to 31st March 1879. The undersigned is required to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Rice, Bajree, Dhall, Wheat, Bread, Fine and Brown, Beef, Mutton, Sugar, Vegetables of sorts, Ghee, Oil, Firewood, and many other articles as required during the above period.

Full particulars as to probable quantities required and terms of Contract can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction office, Byculla, and Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on the 22nd instant. A deposit of Rupees 50 must accompany each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, nor any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent H. M.'s House of Correction, and of H. M.'s Common Jail, and Governor Government Workhouse.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 12½ per quarter share is DECLARED PAYABLE for the second half of the year ending 31st December 1877 to the Registered Shareholders, at the Company's Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 22nd April 1878, between the hours of 12 a.m. to 3 p.m., on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATE.

By Order of the Directors,
ધી મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th April 1878.

AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, April 16, at 2 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will SELL by AUCTION at Messrs. THACKER and COMPANY'S, Esplanade Hotel, a number of Illustrated, Legal, Medical and other Books, being part of Thacker and Company's remaining stock.

Lists have been printed and the Books are on view.

THACKER AND COMPANY.

HOMEWARD BOUND

TRAVELLERS CAN PROVIDE THEMSELVES WITH JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manilla and Trichinopoly, of the finest qualities, for home use

BARRIE'S MADRAS CONDIMENTS.

Bengal Chatni, Cayenne Sauces, Curric Paste, Currie Powder, Madras Chatni, Mulligatani Paste :

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

A great treat to old Anglo-Indian friends at home.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
FORT AND BYCULLA.

SELTZOGENES,

OR

DOMESTIC AERATED WATER APPARATUS,

FOR THE PRODUCTION OF

SODA-WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERADE, &c.

Of the latest and most improved construction, from one solid piece of glass, without joint ; preserve Waters prepared in them from all possibility of deterioration by leakage.

	Cash Prices.
SELTZOGENE, six bottle size	Rs. 15 0
SELTZOGENE, ten bottle size	„ 22 0
CHARGES for the Seltzogenes, box of 1 doz. Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 3-8	

For making Sparkling Lemonade or Gingerade with the above.	*Cash Prices*
SYRUP OF LEMON, } Pint bottle	Rs. 1 0
SYRUP OF GINGER, } Quart bottle	1 8

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD

FOR

INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.

NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitution.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	Re. 1-12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTUREF.

BY

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REQUISITES FOR

TRAVELLERS

BY LAND OR SEA.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
from Rs. 20 each.

PORTMANTEAUX.
Of convenient shapes.

COURIER AND HAND BAGS
Tanned Canvas and Leather.

HATS, HELMETS, PUGREES &c.

RUGS.
Rug and Bed Straps.

AIR PILLOWS AND CUSHIONS.
Of superior manufacture, from Rs. 7 to 15.

DECK AND CAMP CHAIRS.
Folding—light and strong, rom Rs. 7 to 15.

BATHS.
Best Tin, strong, with and without covers, from Rs. 10 to 50.
Indian Rubber ditto, quite flat, and when inflated serve as a comfortable Bath, 33 inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, Rs. 25.

LAMPS AND LANTERNS,
of the most useful patterns made specially for India.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES.
Archromatic in sling Cases, from Rs. 25 to 150.

TIFFIN BASKETS,
Suitable for Indian use, empty or from Rs. 11 to Rs. 50 each. conveniently fitted

POCKET CANTEENS,
from Rs. 30 to 50.

Dram Flasks.	Drinking Cups.
Various Patterns and sizes,	Horn, Glass or Metal,
Re. 1-8 to 15.	As. 12 to Re. 3-8.

Corkscrews, Tin Openers, Knives and Forks.

POCKET AND TRAVELLING FILTERS,
from Rs. 3 to 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Soups, Fish, Meats, Pies, Sausages, Biscuits, &c., &c.

CLARETS, BRANDIES, HOCKS, CHAMPAGNES,
Beers, Stouts, &c.

SODA AND OTHER AERATED WATERS.
Pure and Sparkling.

INFANTS' PREPARED FOODS,
Fresh importations.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, TEA, COFFEE AND MILK,
in a variety of forms.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Manillas and Trichinopoly of first qualities, specially selected.

BEST BRIAR PIPES,
from R. 1 to 5.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,
Of handsome shapes.

MEDICINE CHESTS,
in solid Leather, Oak, or Mahogany fitted with Medicines according to special requirements, from Rs. 25 to 100.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR.
Marine and Toilet Soaps,
Soap Cases.

SPONGES,
and Sponge Bags.

DRESSING BAGS AND CASES,
from Rs. 13 to 300.

STATIONERY.
Note Paper and Envelopes, specially suited for Overland or Inland Correspondence.

WRITING AND TOURIST CASES,
in a variety of portable and useful shapes.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.

PLAYING CARDS,
and Portable Games.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEST LONDON MADE

OVERLAND TRUNKS,

BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above are strongly made to resist the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Inches.	Prices.
ENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	39	27 0
	36	30 0
	33	33 0
	36	36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use.	36	36 0
	33	39 0
	30	42 0
TRAYS to fit the above	from	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Movable Millinery Division	38	50 0
	36	58 0
The Railway, Indian Portmanteau, covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and capable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Locks. We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear	22	30 0
	24	34 0
	27	38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24	48 0
	26	52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.	24	40 0
	20	45 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20	33 0
	22	39 0
	24	42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above, Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22	44 0
	24	49 0
LACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from	12 8

	Inches.	Prices.
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8
		6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c.		9 0
Strap passing round bottom for extra security		10 8
		12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 8
		13 0
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22	24 0
	24	28 0
	26	30 0
	28	35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case		34 50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap		33 42 0
		33 45 0
		36 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beech-wood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0
		11 0
		13 0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 8
		3 0
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8
		4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0
		3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being movable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		22 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.

Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.

(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)

CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.

58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 12TH APRIL 1878

YESTERDAY'S commercial advices from London afford no very decided indication of the views entertained respecting the political situation, but any tendency shown was certainly not in favour of peace, and the political telegrams received to-day are again regarded as more warlike in tone.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 94¼, but French Rentes had receded from 109½ to 108¾. In the London General Produce Markets no alteration was reported. Wheat to arrive was unchanged, and in Seeds the only movement noted was a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive.

The Piece Goods Market in Manchester was unchanged yesterday, and Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices as given by Reuter mark a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in Fair Oomra, G. F. Ginned Broach and G. F. Ginned Dharwar, and ¼d. per lb. in G. F. Compta, while G. F. Hingunghaut was 1-16d. higher. These movements, however, merely mark the weekly corrections of the official quotations, and do not, with the existing small stocks of Surats in Liverpool, afford anything like a true index to the real position of the market, which is almost entirely dependent on the business in arrivals. In these there has been next to nothing doing for some days past, and with each telegram of a more warlike character from St. Petersburg this inactivity will increase, until, should an actual declaration of war come, operations will be almost entirely suspended.

From New York yesterday's telegrams still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 10⅛ cents. per lb., but Futures are not quoted. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Thursday's Receipts.....	5,000	2,000	5,000
Six ,, ,, ...	43,000	19,000	35,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,963,000	3,756,000	3,849,000

The Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday evening shows a decrease in the Reserve of £400,000 and in Bullion of a like amount, but Bills discounted are less by £2,900,000, and the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities has increased from 32 1-16 to 33¼ per cent. Reuter does not give the usual quotations of the rates of discount in the open market, but from what we hear through private sources there is no important change.

Bar Silver in London, Reuter says, is unquotable, but from what we can learn this merely signifies there is nothing doing in the market, and not that the price has undergone any material fall.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has ruled very quiet with, if anything, an easier tendency. Rates, however, are not quotably altered, and it is evident that the position of Silver at Home affords something of a steadying influence, otherwise the extraordinary scarcity of Private Paper could scarcely have failed ere this to have further depressed rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 9d.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts has receded to ¼ per cent. premium, but 60 days' sight remains nominally unaltered at 1 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has been decidedly firmer, why, it is difficult to say. Fours and Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 93¾, and business is said to have been done in Fives-and a-half at Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET is very quiet, only a very limited business has been done, and there are few quotations in price to notice. Bank Shares and Land Companies are unchanged throughout, and in Press Companies we have only to notice a decline of Rs. 5 in Berar and Rs. 2½ per share in Motisedhi. Spinning and Weaving Companies show no very special movements. Dhurrumseys and Nursey are Rs. 5 per share lower, Colabas Rs. 10, while Morarjee Gocouldass have advanced Rs. 10. It is reported that a large portion of the machinery for the Empress Mill, now in course of erection, was on board the Childwall Hall (s. n.), the wreck of which is reported in our telegraphic news.

The COTTON MARKET to-day has continued dull with, if anything, an easier tendency, but transactions have been few and we cannot actually quote rates lower. With the existing state of affairs at Home, we cannot look for an active export demand ; but, on the other hand, supplies here are so limited, and show so little sign of increasing, that sellers have no inducement to anticipate a fall. We quote Oomras all this month's delivery as follows :—

Good	Rs. 192	per candy	F. P.
F. G. F.	,, 183	,,	,,
G. F.	,, 178	,,	,,
F. F.	,, 170	,,	,,
Fair	,, 169	,,	,,

SEEDS are firm at previous prices : Linseed Rs. 6-14 ; Rapseed Rs. 7-13 per cwt.

In FREIGHTS there is no alteration to report, certainly not for the better. By steamer for Liverpool £1 per ton remains the current rate and by sail £1 for immediate shipment and £1 2-6 up to the middle of May. For Marseilles 32s. 6d. payable here has been done and for the Adriatic ports £1-15 is still quoted.

PIECE GOODS remain very quiet, and to all practical purposes unchanged. The demand is slow in the extreme, and the clearances from both first and second hands are most limited.

COALS are very firm with a strong demand, but the absence of sellers restricts business. A resale of a cargo of Darlington's West Hartley to arrive via Cape was made yesterday at Rs. 20 per ton alongside, and an increase on this might possibly be obtained to-day.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nominal Value	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs. p. ah.	Rs. p. a.		
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	126
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	705
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	6 do.	690
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	110
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,100
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	865
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	10 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co p.s.	750	2,000	2,300	32 p.s.	690
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	580
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.s.	435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 dc	130
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10 do	68
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,280	all	50 do	425
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	800	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co...	988	1,000	all	100 do	800
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50 do	1,150
French Press Co.....	200	500	all	40 do	335
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	950
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	305
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Samoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	435
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,050
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	475

*For Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	700
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.s*	930
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	90 p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning....	500	2,500	all	100 p.s.	1,575
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company ...	50,000	100	100	..	70
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40 p.s.	1,900
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	945
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	235
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	80
Colaba S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	60 p.s*	710
Cooria S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	900 xd.
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	575
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	730
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,250	all	30 p.s*	1,085
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	860
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	750
Jeevraj Baliee Mills	750	1,000	all	65 p.s*	900
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60 p.s*	1,160
K. Mucoujee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	800
Madras Spinning	600	1,250	Nil	65 p.s	1,050
Madras U. Spinning ..	425	1,000	all	80 p.s*	1,115 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	20 p.s*	305
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60p.s*	1,230
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	90 p.s*	1,125
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	225
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50 p.s*	820
Nerlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	310
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35 p.s*	705
Princes of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	950
Shamoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	815*
Soondercdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	650
Do do, ½ Share..	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	305
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	2,000	1,000	all	..	850
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	40 Rs.	650

*For Share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s	1,770
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ld.	500	..	300	36 p. s.	280
Cowasjee Davoor Company, Ld	1,120	320	100	7½ p. ct	30
Elphinstone Land Co..	1,000	500	all	p. s.	19
Mazagon Dock Co.....	1,000	500	all	11 p. ct	595
Peninsular Locomotive Co...	2,000	250	all	6 p. ct	90

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

Traffic for the week ending 6th April 1878.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 1,688 Miles.			
	1,27,074	0	0
	6,40,463	0	0
	964	0	0
Total Rs.....	7,69,401	0	0
Total Rs.....	7,87,158	8	4
	17,755	8	4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP CAPE VERDE, 1,711 tons, Captain A. M. Millan, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S.S. WINTHORPE, 898 tons, Captain J. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE S.S. GLAMORGAN, 1,511 tons, Captain A. Buck, sailed yesterday for Havre, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

THE S.S. OCRUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cutch, with a general cargo and 144 deck passengers.

THE BARQUE KRUNG THEP, 488 tons, Captain Duhrssen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, 15th Feb., with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

THE SHIP RESPIGADERA, 1,629 tons, Captain A. Purcell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shield, 11th Dec., with a cargo of 2,383 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.

THE S.S. ECLIPSE, 1,041 tons, Captain J. R. Holman, sailed yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Scobie and 4 children, Mrs. Royd, Mr. Chapion, Mr. Murton and child and Mr. Bridge.

THE S. S. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain F. W. Hodges, arrived in habour on the 11th instant from North Shields, 27th February, via Port Said and Suez, with a cargo of 2,300 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dourgherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Major Fullan, Mr. McGill, Lieut. Werge, Captain Osborne, Mr. Robinson, Dr. Adam, and 354 deck passengers.

THE SHIP DUKE OF EDINBURGH, 1,117 tons, Captain J. Mitchell, arrived in harbour on the 11th inst., from London, 5th Dec., with the following cargo :—245 packages paper, 794 cases window glass, 433 cases watches, 5,056 plates spelter, 1,36,085 bars and 564 bundles iron, 12 packages piecegoods, 200 packages stores, 150 packages iron ware, 80 packages machinery 40 packages color, 24 packages earthenware, 210 packages glassware, 198 kegs nails, 317 casks beer, 15 cases glass, 651 packages gun powder, 250 casks alum, 139 packages goods, 2,939 cares brandy, 25 cases thread, 200 casks cement, and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
11	Hutton (s)	Hodges	North Shields, Feb 27.
	D. of Edinburgh ..	Mitchell	London, Dec 5.
12	Respigadera	Purcell	Shields, Dec 11.
	Krung Thep	Duhrssen	Bangkok, Feb 15.
	Vingoria (s).....	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee, Apr 8.
	Ocrun	Baker.....	Mandvee, Apr 10.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
12	Scofield	Mackay	False Point.
	Winthorpe (s).....	Baker.....	Ravel.
	Eclipse(s).....	Holman.....	Hull.
	Glamorgan (s)	Buck	Havre.

The ship Cape Verde, McMillan, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Goa, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Algitha, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.
5 Prosnitz (s) ..... Armstrong ...Jadernee, Apr 3.
St. Marnock ..... Burt ..... London, Dec 14.

DEPARTURES.

April 8—Steamer Estepona. Barques Marine Collet and St Jean Baptiste.

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per S S City of Canterbury, which sailed from Calcutta for London via Suez Canal on 6th instant :—Mr R L Biss and 6 children, Mrs Hindmarsh, Miss Thomas n, Mrs Arley and 2 children, Mr MacKellar, Mr E Tye, Mr Bird, Mr R Carr, Mr J McKean, Mr W Milne, 2 Misses Jennings and Miss Pratt, Mr Mears, Mr Geo Thorne, Mr Reily, Mr Thos. Smith, Mr W Burgess, Captain Estes, Captain Stoddart. Mrs Stoddart and 3 children, and Mrs Steel and 2 children.
Passengers per S S Meinam :—For Marseilles. Mr and Mrs A Dollett and 2 children, Mr J R Jones, Mr C Graf, Mr C J Nemayth, Mr and Mrs Haggard and 2 children, Mr and Mrs C Fornaro, Mr and Mrs Unwin, Mr Rautenberg, Miss Seyers, Master Riu, Mr J H Beer, Mr Stefani, Mr E R Middleton.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Apr.
9 Bighmoor .... Cardiff.

DEPARTURES.

Apr.
9 Tennaserim(s)..... ..... Rangoon.
Czarewitch .... Rangoon.
Nepaul (s) .... Calcutta.
Chyebassa (s)..... ..... London.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chyebassa :—Mrs Leggett and 2 children, Col Moberley, Mr and Mrs Clogstone and infant, Mrs Larpent and infant, Mrs Wilton, Mrs Holmes and 4 children, Mr Stonehewer.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore s—4 cases hardware, Allybhoy Noorbhoy : 50 cases port, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Glamorgan s—189 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares ; 18 packages earthenware and 2 cases glassware, Jaffer Rehimtoola.

FROM LONDON.

Venetia s—1 cask brandy, The C Bank I A and China.
Gwalior s—9 cases black cochineal, Runchund Nugindass.
India s—51 cases portwine, Jehangerjee Rustomjee Baliwalla.
Strathleven s—7 cases ham, 8 cases bacon, and 1 case oilmanstore, Jehangerjee Rustomjee Baliwalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cavasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 12.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Savernake —100 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 105 bales cotton, Shreeram Motta ; 100 bales cotton, Ramjee Crushna jee and Co ; 191 bales cotton, Shreeram Jaitmull ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 133 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy ; 116 bales cotton, Munsookbhoy Bhagoobhoy.
Agnes Oswald —10 cwts cotton yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co.
Merionoth —1·0 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gocouldass Cullianjee ; 249 bags myrabollams, Nursee Kesowjee and Co.
T McLellan—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Ludha Veerjee ; 50 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund ; 100 bales cotton, Stearns, Rohart and Co.
Nellie Martin s—40 bales cotton, Gocouldass Callianjee ; 81 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soondercjee ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co ; 39 bales cotton, Jairam Dyal ; 55 bales wool, Gocouldass Toolsidass ; 122 cwts rapeseed, Odhowjee Nuthoo ; 63 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 53 bales wool, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co ; 31 bales wool, Mohunjee Turmunund ; 231 cwts myrabollams, Motichund Hurruckchund ; 47 bales wool and 13 bales cotton, Lalljee Pursotum.
India s—300 cwts bones, Beati Brothers ; 26 cwts wheat, Stearns, Rohart and Co ; 448 cwts wheat, Mooljee Jeevraj and Co ; 450 cwts myrabollams, Remington and Co ; 40 bales cotton waste, Tezpall Samejee ; 115 bales cotton, Mumlall Vurujlall ; 56 bales cotton, Moosajee Khanbhoy ; 202 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 101 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Pallonjee Cama ; 235 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 18 bales wool, Ladha Rahim ; 667 cwts myrabollams and 10 cwts nuxvomica, Bomonjee Framjee.
Ardenclutha s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 500 cwts rice, Gowoodin Noordin.
Albuia s—120 cwts coir yarn, D Ibhicajee Khan ; 300 bales cotton Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Cervin s—55 cwts coir yarn, Curramsee Khetsee and Co ; 6,000 cwts myrabollams, Rundlass Chella ; 4 bales carpets, Choonilall Munmobundass ; 15 bales hides, Dattardins Mowjee ; 200 cwts B horns, Esmail Hajee Abdool Reman ; 484 cwts M of P Shells, Allarukhia Sazun ; 99 bales hides, Mamed Jumal ; 203 cwts D horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy ; 88 cwts coffee, Keeka Kooseal ; 21 drums rose oil, Mahomed Allana.
Bokhara s—71 cwts B horns, Esmail Peerdina ; 170 cwts olibanum, Hajeebhoy Lalljee ; 10 cases fishmaws, Muncherjee Merwanjee and Co.
Sumatra s—11 cases shawls, Javiremull Dulsookrana ; 4 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Alabama s—400 cwts linseed, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Exporter, 4,229 cwts rapeseed, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Carvin s—696½ cwts coffee and 61 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.
Glamorgan s—1,800 cwts rapeseed and 300 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—75 cwts coffee, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers.
Kate s—2,900½ cwts ginger, Hyseed and 1,305 cwts groundnuts, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 423½ cwts castorseed, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Pollux s—25 bales cotton, Gresham Cotton and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

India s—612½ cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Pollux s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Pollux s—348½ cwts turmeric, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Busheer s—100 bales cotton, Lalljee Damjee.
Algitha s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s—49 cases sharkfins, and 16 cases fishmaws, Curmalee Ebram ; 50 bales twist, S N Tulatee ; 20 bales twist, The A S and W Co ; 195 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 43 bales twist, Curseejee Bomanjee and Co ; 1 case fishmaws, M M Mehta and Co ; 10 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 45 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahamed ; 31 chests opium Hajee Adam Esmail and Co ; 27 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 21 chests opium, Jairambhoy Peerbhoy ; 35 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 30 bales twist, Rehmoobhay Habilebhoy ; 25 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 11th April 1878.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·750
Temperature of the Air.....	82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	75·3
Dew Point	72·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·726
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=S).	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)...	76·4
General Direction of wind .....WNW, W, WNW, NW, WNW, WSW, SSW, SW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	191

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 13.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

281-76—Rimington, H and C—Hanivemull Navulmull vs Heergopal Premsookdas and others—Nanu and H.
731-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—Mooljee Purushotum vs Cassidass Pranjeevundass and another—Macfarlane and G.
621-77—M H Khan—Chabaldass Valabdass and another vs Lalbhai Walabhoy—Fletcher and S.
660-77—Jivanjee and S—Ball Jukmabai vs Sha Mooldhund Khooshall and others.—Prescot and W and Ardaseer and H.
575-77—In person—Sindee Kurruma Goolam vs Memon Abdoola A.—Mr Turner.
753-77—Shapurjee and T—Hiradass Waljee vs Dewkavahor—Shamrao F.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 11.

Hughes, Sub Lieu, 20th Bombay N I, on leave, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 11.

Lord, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on retirement, to England.

APRIL 12.

Revey, Col, R H A, on duty to Ahmednuggur.
Cumming, Lieut, 92nd Highlanders, from leave, to Benares.
Munsey, Lieut 70th Regt, on duty, to Mooltan.
Campbell, Capt, R A from leave, to Neemuch.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette* April 9.)

Surgeon William O'Hara, in medical charge of the Buckingham Canal, is provisionally appointed to act as Zillah Surgeon, Nagapatam, during the employment of Surgeon-Major Thomas on other duty or until further orders.
Mr Francis Brandt to be District and Sessions Judge, Tranquebar.
The Rev A C Taylor, Chaplain of Vepery, three month's privilege leave under urgent circumstances.
Mr F H B Skrine, B C S, on Special Famine Duty, Salem District, for twenty months, on medical certificate.
The services of the undermentioned Officers deputed for Famine duty, in this Presidency have been replaced at the disposal of their respective Governments or Departments ; Captain H H Rankin, Mr J P Goodridge, B C S, Lieutenants L Gordon, A R Williamson, W H Bishop, Captain G Vernon, Majors C D Baynes, C H Liardet, W E Lockhart.
The services of Lieutenant W Lockyer, R A, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.
The services of Lieut C G Rawlins, R E, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

GOVERNMENT'S MILITARY ORDERS.

Lieut and Deputy Assistant Commissary Collins, Barrackmaster, Secunderabad, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Commissary.
The following promotion is made ; Captain E J Wynch, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major.
Surgeon-Major J J Heffernan, Indian Medical Department, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, on private affairs for one year, one month, and seventeen days, and on medical certificate for ten months and thirteen days.
Surgeon-Major H Griffith, Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for two years.
The services of Capt G Vernon, Her Majesty's 16th Foot, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.
Lieut R C Sherard, Staff Corps, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on medical certificate for two years.
The services of Major W E Lockhart, R A, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.
The services of Lieut W N Lockyer, R A are replaced at the disposal of H E the Commander-in-Chief.

CALENDAR FOR APRIL, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 17th, 10h. 48·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
April.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 13	.....	5 46	6 15	8 4 m 8 37 a	2 3 m 2 8 a
Sun. 14	Palm Sunday.	5 46	6 15	9 5 m 9 21 a	2 50 m 3 8 a
Mon. 15	.....	5 45	6 15	9 39 m 10 2 a	3 42 m 4 0 a
Tues. 16	.....	5 44	6 15	10 42 m 10 38 a	4 20 m 4 41 a
Wed. 17	English Mail expected.	5 43	6 16	11 23 m 11 17 a	4 56 m 5 25 a
Th. 18	Maundy Thursday.	5 43	6 16	0 8 a 11 55 a	5 37 m 6 7 a
Fri. 19	Good Friday.	5 42	6 16	0 52 a	6 17 m 6 50 a

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,

SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS WHEN ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

GREENWOOD—SWIFT—April 6th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. J. F. Forbes, James Greenwood, to Emma Charlotte Swift.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOND—April 7th, at Oraie, Jaloun, the wife of Dr. S. P. Bond, Civil Surgeon, of a son.
GARRETT—April 8th, at Bangalore, the wife of Mr. J. P. Garrett, Mysore Commission, of a son.
SMITH—April 4th, at Coonoor, the wife of the Rev. Clement Smith, Chaplain, of a daughter.
WEBSTER—April 8th, at Coonoor, the wife of A. McCallum Webster, C S, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLLINGS—THOMPSON—April 6th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. S. B. Taylor, C. E. Collings, Esq., to Edith Georgiana, second daughter of Captain G. S. Thompson.
LEACH—SEWELL—April 8th, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Rev. Kilbee Stuart, John Leach, Lieut Royal Horse Artillery, to Agnes, widow of Major R M Sewell, B. S. C.

DEATHS.

CORDNER—April 8th, at Mussoorie, of dysentery, Alice Muriel, youngest daughter of R. A. Cordner, Executive Engineer, aged 1 year and 4 months.
MACMULLEN—April 6th, at Nusseerabad, Kathleen Spencer Louise, the child of Surgeon MacMullen, aged 4 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

THE postponement of a declaration of war by England against Russia can only be explained by supposing that the English Government wants more time to complete its preparations. The reserves are only called out for the 19th inst., a week hence, and the men of these reserves, which consist of regular soldiers and militiamen who have served their time, are wanted to fill the ranks of the three Army Corps which, it is said, a vigorous effort will be made to place in the field within two months from the date when war is declared. There can, we submit, be no longer any illusion as to the determination of Russia not to let go her grasp of the territories which she now occupies until she is compelled to do so by superior force. Prince Gortschakoff states this determination with the utmost distinctness in his reply to Lord Salisbury, which forms, we hope, the penultimate document in the long series of notes, protocols, and despatches that have issued from the European Chancelleries during the last two years. The final document should be the English declaration of war ; and for that, we trust, we shall not have to wait long, for, even if England is still in some degree unprepared, every day that passes is used by Russia to strengthen herself for the coming struggle. Prince Gortschakoff does not, in the despatch which was at first represented as so conciliatory, and which may be moderate enough as far as words are concerned, abandon one inch of the ground Russia had taken up in face of the threatened interference of Europe. He still says that his master, the Emperor, refuses to submit the whole Treaty of San Stefano to a Congress, but that he will graciously leave the Powers at liberty to discuss any articles of that Treaty as freely as they like and to refuse to recognize them as binding, he on his part being firmly resolved to put them in force no matter what any other Power may say. It is not creditable to the political intelligence of some English journalists that they should ever have advocated the holding of a Congress which Russia had thus provided should be quite powerless. A Conference or Congress must be useless unless a basis is settled beforehand of propositions which all the parties agree to in principle, and regarding which they are willing to accept the decision of the whole body of representatives of the Powers as binding. Thus, in 1856, the Conference of Paris was not held till Russia had signified her willingness to accept the Austrian proposals which had been made to her with the sanction of the Western Powers and which were ultimately embodied in the Treaty of Peace. No such agreement has yet been, or can possibly be, arrived at between Russia and the other European Powers with regard to the principles of the new settlement which is to replace that established in 1856 ; and we have invariably maintained that, till the various Powers have found their level in a war and are prepared to abate something of pretensions they have found to be untenable or to justify them by the victories they have won, a Congress can only be the scene of idle disputes and recriminations and ultimately of furious exchanges of defiance. To say, as Prince Gortschakoff does, that any Power which does not like certain arrangements Russia has made with Turkey can refire from the Congress, is to show the uselessness in present circumstances of holding such an assembly. Since Turkey was subdued, the simple question has been whether England intended to acquiesce in the Russian conquest of South-Eastern Europe, or to go to war in order to upset it. Lord Beaconsfield has declared in the most positive terms that he means to take the latter course, and he is not at all likely to be moved from his purpose by the Russian Chancellor's talk about liberty of appreciation being left to each of the European Powers, while Russia remains ready to defend the fruits of the war by force. The answer of Prince Gortschakoff is as full of mockery as would be the speech of a man at a *table d'hôte*, who helped himself to the whole of a delicate dish and told the rest of the company that they might discuss his conduct as freely as they liked, but for his part he meant to eat up every morsel.

No plainer proof could be given of the utter lawlessness of Russia's policy than the scandalous ingratitude with which she is treating Roumania, notwithstanding the services that little State rendered her in the recent war, and the fact that the possession of the Bessarabian slice of territory which the Roumanians are called upon to cede was guaranteed to them more than twenty years ago by the whole of Europe. In one sense Roumania may be said to be rightly punished. She had no real grievance against Turkey. Her people were practically independent and enjoyed rights of self-government such as are not possessed by some of the most advanced nations of Europe. Yet, to gratify the ambition of their Prince, and no doubt also to some extent from feelings of sympathy with the Bulgarians, they declared war against Turkey last year for no other ostensible reason than because the Turks had mildly found fault with them for letting the Russians use Roumania as if it were a Russian province. They have now supplied an excellent illustration of the old fable about the fate of the dwarf who goes to war in alliance with a giant. They came forward to assist Russia at the critical moment of the campaign and got more than their share of hard blows at Plevna, where their army bore itself most gallantly in the deadly assault of September, and where, though their attempts to capture some of the redoubts were unsuccessful, the Roumanian contingent did as good work as any of the Russian corps, and helped to bring about the triumphant issue of the siege. Yet, now that the war is over, the Russians treat them as if they had been so many mercenary soldiers hired for the occasion, and contemptuously order them to surrender a portion of Roumania, which they greatly prize, in exchange for Turkish territory which they do not want. It is impossible to quell the suspicion that the imperious conduct of Russia towards Roumania, and that little State's show of resistance, may be parts of a little comedy played to deceive Europe ; but this suspicion is possib

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIBERAL DONATIONS OF THE THAKORE SAHIB OF BHOWNUGGUR.

BHOWNUGGUR, APRIL 12.

The Thakore Sahib of Bhownuggur commemorates his installation by giving one lakh of Rupees to the Rajkoomar College, and also granting fifteen thousand Rupees as *nuzzur* towards famine relief.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

LOSS OF A BOMBAY PASSENGER STEAMER.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The "Hall" Line Steamer Childwall Hall, outward bound for Bombay from Liverpool, has been wrecked at Segres on the Spanish coast near Cape St. Vincent.

Only 27 lives are known to have been saved.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-General Sir F. Wheeler.

[The Childwall Hall sailed from Liverpool on April 6. The following were among the passengers as reported in the *Overland Mail*, but we are glad to learn that Mr. Greaves and his family were not on board, their departure having been delayed:—

For Bombay.—Mr. and Mrs. Greaves and two children, Rev. T. Hossell, Miss Hammond.]

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

In a prefatory Note to Prince Gortschakoff's circular he says, that regarding the Congress he can only repeat the previous statement made by Russia (? not to submit the whole Treaty), leaving the Powers to form their own appreciation of Russia's action.

THE SITUATION.

LONDON, APRIL 12.

It is semi-officially stated at Saint Petersburg that an active exchange of diplomatic communications is going on between England and Russia under the moderating influence of Germany to effect a pacific solution of the question at issue.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ult., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

LONDON, APRIL 11, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quieter.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollerahs.....

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for Account ... 94⅞

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ....108¾

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes ..£ 9,200,000.... Dec. £ 400,000

Bills Discounted ..£20,200,000.... Dec. £2,900,000

Bullion .....£23,200,000.... Dec. £ 400,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 33½ per cent.

Arrival—Lady Frances.

Departure—Europa.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	Rs. 8 11-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 8 months' sight..	Rs. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 "	...Rs. 8 15-16d.	"
Documents, 3 "	...Rs. 9d.	"

STRENGTH OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE IN EASTERN WATERS.

SOME authentic details regarding the strength of Her Majesty's vessels of war stationed in Indian waters will just now be interesting to most readers. We find that Admiral Corbett has at his disposal eleven vessels carrying 96 guns, while on the China Station England has 22 war vessels carrying 121 guns, besides the Penelope, an iron-clad carrying eleven guns, just ordered thither. There is, of course, some uncertainty about the available Russian naval force in these waters, but it cannot be estimated as exceeding thirteen fighting vessels, carrying 94 guns. The British Pacific Squadron consists of eight vessels, carrying 78 guns, also to be reinforced by the iron-clad Triumph, carrying 14 guns. The Russian Squadron which left the Baltic for America last year consisted of seven vessels. Even if this reinforcement could join the Russian ships in Eastern waters, it appears that altogether the British Naval Forces in the India and China seas are quite strong enough to meet anything that an enemy can bring against them.

AN up-country paper has some profound reflections on the remark made by Lord Beaconsfield, as reported in a Reuter's telegram, that, if England undertakes a great war, "an immense resolution (*sic*) must be effected." Our contemporary thinks that for resolution we should read revolution, and that the Premier was hinting at the probability that a conscription might be found necessary in England. In our version of the telegram, however, we made the sentence in question read, "immense resolution must be exerted," and we fancy that is the correct rendering. A Conservative Prime Minister would not rashly threaten the country with conscription; and if he did so, he would not describe it as a "revolution" but as a legitimate development of existing institutions. It is not likely that England will resort to a conscription, which is the costliest form of military service, inasmuch as it takes men away from work for which they are suited to do work which is distasteful to them, so long as she has plenty of money to pay for voluntary service; and recent returns show that she can get as many recruits as she wants whenever the fighting begins.

THE Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has just adopted an excellent memorial against the Licence Tax, framed on the lines of the Bombay memorial. It is curious that nothing of this sort was done before Lord Lytton left Calcutta. The presence of the Viceregal Court seems to exercise a benumbing influence on public spirit in the capital of India.

WE hope the fire in the Mint will hasten the decision of the Bombay Town Council about providing a safe place outside the town for the storage of gunpowder. There are several hundred tons of powder stored in the Arsenal, which is adjacent to the Mint, and an explosion there would blow Bombay into pieces so small that even the coming Russian fleet would scarcely condescend to pick them up. It would be a pity if Bombay accidentally perished by an explosion of gunpowder while the Government, the Port Trust, and the Town Council were disputing with one another who should pay the cost of averting such a catastrophe.

THE Government of India appears to be proceeding rapidly with the importation of new locomotives for India. The Anchor Line Steamer Scindia (Captain George Read), has just brought eight locomotives from Liverpool, and they are now being discharged at the ship's side.

THOSE people who are bothering themselves about the possibility of colonising India with Europeans, may be interested to hear that in the Society of Arts, on the 15th March—E. Chadwick, Esq., in the chair—a paper 'On the Colonization of Hill Districts in India,' was read before the Indian section by Lieut.-General M'Murdo.

THE Rev. Mr. MacColl is publishing a handbook on the Eastern Question, dealing with all the chief points of the controversy, supplying in every case the references to the diplomatic papers of our own and other governments. He has also touched on the relations of Russia to Poland, and has tried to prove that, on mere grounds of self-interest, Russia would not accept India if offered to her by England as a free gift. Mr. MacColl is a singularly clever individual if he thinks he can define the limits of Russia's ambition.

DR. EDUARD MULLER, of the University of Basle, has been appointed by the India Office to continue the labour of the late Dr. Goldschmid at Ceylon.

THERE is, near Kangra, a small state, Sukhet, with an annual revenue of about Rs. 70,000. The late Raja, Raja Ugareen, had a son Rudersen, every whit as troublesome as wild Hal of England, without the redeeming qualities that transformed that scatter-brained Prince into a wise King. This son betook himself with an evil-disposed friend—one Ram Ditta—to Hurreepore, where he made himself as disagreeable as circumstances permitted till his father died in 1875. On ascending the throne, Raja Rudersen retained Ram Ditta as his chief counsellor, and, with his aid, oppressed and persecuted his subjects beyond all bearing. Affairs reached a climax a few weeks ago, when the people rose in rebellion to the number of 8,000. There would in all probability have been a serious outbreak had it not been for the prompt and judicious measures taken by Mr. Brandreth, Commissioner of Jullundur, and Mr. Tremlett, Deputy Commissioner of Kangra. They managed to pacify the infuriated people before any blood was shed. The police on all sides were ready to come to their aid, but there was luckily no reason for their interference. The Raja has been formally deposed by order of the Government of India; he is now at Lahore, and his son, a boy of about sixteen years of age, will, if found fitting, succeed him. The deposed Raja is fifty-one; his reign appears to have been short and stormy.

CAPTAIN MOLLOY, of the 5th Goorkhas, passed through Lahore a few days ago. He escorted the Yarkund Envoy to England last year, and returned via Turkey, where he has been for the last six months, watching the fighting, witnessing Turkish atrocities, and studying the ways of the people. He can tell of Pasha Baker's deeds of prowess in the field, for he has seen that brave officer scatter an almost overwhelming number of Russians with the aid of a comparative handful of men. In the meantime, there were disturbances in Kashgar; the Chinese slipped into the Yarkund Envoy's territory, leaving the unfortunate man roaming aimlessly about the world, like the fifth person at a pass in the corner, without a nook to return to; unless, in the general confusion, which we are warned awaits the world, he follows the golden rule of doing as he is done by, and usurps some one else's place. Captain Molloy has therefore returned alone to India and rejoins his regiment at once. He will find his present existence tame, after the exciting life he has lately led, and the stirring scenes he has witnessed. He may, however, shortly go to Simla to relate his experiences to the Viceroy. Coming, as he has done, straight from Turkey, with some knowledge of the language and ways of the people, Captain Molloy's information cannot fail to be of interest, especially as the chances of war are now trembling in the balance, and an Indian contingent may be rumoured abroad.

THE *Madras Mail*—The Surat rioters when urged by the Municipal Commissioners of the town to resume business, at least until an answer was received to the petition they had submitted to Government, said that they did not want the Municipality, and that "Commissioners were so many humbugs." From this remark it may be argued that the rioters are intelligent observers of civic matters.

THE *Globe* remarks:—There are one or two little matters which the Indian Government will have to discuss with Scindiah before very long. The artful manner in which he is rapidly passing the whole adult male population of his State through the ranks of his army is not in accordance with the spirit of his compact with the Suzerain Power.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Daily News*—"The Lower Ganges Canal, one of the largest, I believe, in India, is to be opened by about the 15th of this month. It is expected that the Lieutenant-Governor and Colonel Brownlow, Inspector-General of Irrigation, will go up to Warora for the purpose. The cost of this canal up to date has been about Rs. 88,00,000. With the Futtehgur, Bewar, Bhoginore, and supply branches, the canal is 212 feet wide for a distance of 39 miles, and it is supposed to be capable of paying seven per cent. on the outlay. The natives in the surrounding villages are already envying those near the canal for the ready supply of water they will have at hand. Irrigation being quite apposite in this part of the country. The progress made, and the difficulties overcome in building the weir across the canal at Warora, are very creditable to Major H. Jones, R. E., and Captain Western, R. E."

THE following appropriate criticism of Sir Richard Temple's speech, delivered at the recent annual meeting of the Alexandra School, is taken from the *Pioneer*'s Bombay letter—"His Excellency made one remark, which was possibly an oversight, but which it says much for the solidity or inborn courtesy of our fellow-subjects that they listened to in silence. It was to the effect that no Hindoo has ever gone to England, but has come back with conviction that European women are in grace, *in virtue*, in ability, immensely superior, immeasurably superior to the women in India. If this really is the opinion of the travelled Hindoo, the measure of success he has attained in concealing the thoughts of his heart is, so far as I can judge, surprising; and at any rate it was, I think, hardly the thing to say before an audience that comprised many of the leading native ladies of Bombay. But it is only fair to say that Sir Richard was speaking *extempore*, and that the peculiar turn the sentence took may, very possibly, have been an accident. I have rarely seen an audience so utterly discomfited as when, at the close of Sir Richard's address, the well-known Parsee Judge, Mr. Manekji Cursetji, got up and asked himself and us what education was. Forbearably the next part of his speech this, it occurred to the orator was the peroration, and all efforts to recover the middle proving happily vain, we were surprised to find him throwing up his hands and solemnly blessing us all, from the Governor down to the meanest sepoy. This was grotesque enough, and *benedici a benedicto* was not exactly the thought that rose to one's mind; but I fancy few but were delighted to get off so cheaply."

Vanity Fair says—A friend of mine who has charge of extensive works in London, on which a great many workmen are employed, tells me that he finds it now impossible to keep his men, "as since there seems to be a prospect of fighting for the country, they all go and enlist." This is precisely the contrary of what takes place in countries in which the conscription exists, where the first hint of war makes all the young men go and hide themselves.

THE Cathedral of St. Sophia, at Constantinople, the restoration of which to the Orthodox church has been suggested by English Ritualists as a suitable climax to the Russian crusade, was built by the Emperor Justinian in the year A. D. 568, on the site of another church which had been erected by Constantine the Great in 325 but was afterwards destroyed by fire. The architects of the present building were Anthemius of Tralles and Isidore of Miletus. Now taxes were imposed in order to raise the funds necessary for the construction of the edifice, which was to be built of such costly materials as to surpass in magnificence the famous temple of Solomon. Every kind of marble that could be found was procured for the columns—white marble with pink veins from Phrygia, green and blue marble from Libya, black marble with white veins and white with black veins, granite from Egypt, and porphyry from Sais. Ten thousand men were employed on the work, and it was completed in eight years. The edifice is crowned with a gigantic cupola, surrounded by nine smaller ones. These are supported by four columns each, and between them are eight porphyry columns from the Temple of the Sun at Baalbek. Four green pilasters from the Temple of Ephesus support the women's choir, and there are sixty-seven other columns, all of granite or red marble, and delicately carved, in various parts of the building. Inside the great cupola is a gold inscription from the Koran, in letters thirty feet high, meaning "God is the light of heaven and earth." At the four corners of the central portions of the building are representations of the four seraphim in mosaic, originally called archangels, but now named Abubekr, Omar, Osman, and Ali. The original sites of the altar and pulpit have been altered, being now placed in a south-easterly direction (towards Mecca); and the pulpit is adorned with two flags, as a sign of the triumph of Mahommedanism over Judaism and Christianity. Nothing now remains of the original altar, as all the more valuable articles in the church were distributed by Sultan Mahommed among his troops at the capture of Constantinople in 1453.

Vanity Fair says:—I hear that the patent of the phonograph has been sold to the London Stereoscopic Company, and that arrangements are being made by which within four months' time the instrument will be supplied to the public at a cost not exceeding £10. This phonograph, which is now in everybody's mouth, appears, by all accounts, to be a fearful as well as a wonderful thing. You put it in a room, and it not only listens to every word said in that room, but takes it down in a permanent form by means of dots and dashes on a roll of tinfoil, and at any distance of time will repeat every word that has been said in its presence. Fancy a phonograph in every house, and every phonograph let loose in open court twenty or thirty years afterwards!

THE journals, drawings, and maps of the late Capt. F. Elton have reached England, and are said to be of great geographical value. It is to be hoped they may shortly be made known to the public, under the supervision of a competent editor. The chief discovery made by the party under Capt. Elton in their hazardous journey through the unknown interior of Africa, north of Lake Nyassa, was that of an extensive range of mountains, called the Kondi Mountains, from 12,000 to 14,000 feet high. On the northern side of the range extends an elevated plateau 7,000 feet above the sea level, which descends abruptly to the valley of the Rufigi River. It will be readily admitted by geographers that this discovery is one of the most important that has recently been made in Central Africa. It is doubtful at present whether the Kondi range is really continuous or not with the Livingstone chain discovered by Mr. E. D. Young, on the north-eastern side of Lake Nyassa, the latter trending north and south, whilst the Kondi Mountains have almost a due east and west direction.

WITH regard to the Russian demand for Bessarabia and the proposal to compensate Roumania by the cession of the Dobrudscha, the *Pall Mall Gazette* reads in a private letter which has been placed in its hands:—Depend upon this, Roumania will never give up Bessarabia nor accept the Dobrudscha. It is an infamous calumny of Russian agents that the protests of the Roumanian Government are only a sham, and that the Prince has promised the Emperor Alexander to make this exchange. Nothing will induce the Prince to yield. If Europe abandons us in the desire to make the East Russian she has but one thing to do; let her authorize Russia to seize Bessarabia, then the thing is done: but we will never accept the Dobrudscha nor the mouths of the Danube that Russia will offer to us in order to take them back again in a few years. Europe (that is, England and Austria) has never been in a more advantageous position as against Russia than at this very moment; but never has Russia been in so advantageous a position as against the whole world as she will be in whenever, by means of the acquisition of Bessarabia, she shall have established herself on the Danube, and shall have firmly constituted Bulgaria according to the fashion for which the treaty gives her the opportunity. Should there be war, be well assured that the 40,000 Roumanians who have fought against the Turks will fight with fury against the Russians, and that Prince Charles will lead them on.

THE honour of knighthood (says the *Athenæum*) has been conferred on Samuel Ferguson, Q. C., LL.D., Deputy Keeper of the Records, Dublin. The distinction is given as well on literary as on official grounds. Sir Samuel Ferguson's spirited 'Forging of the Anchor' is well known. He is the author also of 'Congal,' 'Lays of the Western Gael,' and various stories and essays, including the very humorous 'Father Tom and the Pope,' which originally came out in *Blackwood* many years ago. In the same periodical appeared a few months ago a poem signed by him, called 'The Widow's Cloak,' a symbolical expression denoting the Queen's sovereignty over India. Sir S. Ferguson is also a distinguished worker in the field of Irish archæology.

Vanity Fair says:—Her Majesty the Queen has a very wholesome dread of long sermons, and there is a well-understood rule that those who preach before her are not expected to exceed fifteen minutes in their discourse. Nevertheless, a few Sundays ago, the Reverend Francis Pigou, Chaplain-in-Ordinary, took a mean advantage of an opportunity afforded him of imparting godly instruction to his monarch, in order to preach for three mortal quarters of an hour to her Majesty against her allies the Turks, and to prove, or seek to prove, out of the Prophet Daniel, that they must be brought to an end and swept away.

THE INFLUENCE OF NATIVE SERVANTS ON EUROPEAN CHILDREN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I quite agree with your correspondent "Suspicious" in his remarks upon the subject chosen by you for a recent editorial. There can be no doubt that native servants frequently exercise a most debasing influence on English children, and this in consequence of the way in which European parents permit their children to be so constantly among the servants. Much of the objectionable precocity that characterises English children born in this country is undoubtedly due to the teachings of ayahs, bearers, "boys," &c.

I also agree with you that it would be better, physically as well as morally, for Anglo-Indian children if they were allowed to take a little more care of themselves instead of being perpetually "mauled" about by native attendants. With the name of England, I have somehow, like many others, come to associate Romp and Roses; but here in India, where such a thing as a genuine romp in the open among English children is a phenomenon, the roses are painfully absent in the cheeks of the circumscribed youngsters. It is as cruel to restrain the natural ebullitions of childhood by constant native attendance as it is to use bearing reins on horses that do not need them. I should like to see the opinion of some more of your readers on this important subject.

Bombay, April 12. SENEX.

PEDANTRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few weeks ago, having to journey to Mulligaum (Malegaon of the pedants), to reach which place one travels by rail to Munmar, and onward the best way you can, I asked the guard to call me on arrival at the latter station, which the train is timed to reach at 1-30 a. m. At the proper place and time the guard popped his head in at the carriage window shouting excitedly, "man mad, sir." In vain I looked up and down the platform expecting to see a raving lunatic, until a reference to the station master elicited the fact that the company had issued orders for this well known station to be spelled Manmad. The Railway Company changes the spelling, and the guards and the public change the pronunciation accordingly.

You may think that this is too silly and childish a matter for a large Railway Company to trouble themselves about, and that such trifling with the public might be relegated for the amusement of sun-spot theorists and such unpractical people. The Post Office is now, however, competing with the G. I. P. R. Company in this game of mis-spelling. For instance, the Government of India notify on page 569 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1875, the spelling thus of Korrachee and Hyderabad, which the Post Office has turned into Karachi and Haiderabad. Nusseerabad is ordered to be spelled thus, but the Post Office authorities go out of their way to offend the public and defy the orders of Government by stamping our letters Nasirabad: and numberless other instances of a similar kind m ay be quoted. SCRUTATOR.

FROM COLOMBO TO BOMBAY OVERLAND.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

A GENTLEMAN who has just arrived in Bombay by the above route sends us the following particulars of his journey:—

Leaving Colombo on the evening of April 1st, by the B. I. Co.'s steamer Madura, we arrived at Tuticorin—that is to say cast anchor off Tuticorin—about 9 a.m. on the 2nd. I had been led to believe that there was a small steamer of light draught plying between the town itself and the various ships and steamers arriving. This I found to be a mistake; instead, a number of lugger-rigged sailing boats, of the kind common at the southern ports on the Madras coast, came off, and considering our anxiety to reach the shore in order to catch the train from Tuticorin at 11 a.m., occupied an unconscionable time in reaching us. The Customs and Port authorities, who came off in their own boats, were quicker alongside.

But about these boats, they deserve a word in passing. They are clumsy, ill-provided concerns, some of them are schooner-rigged; after a fashion, but more wretched accommodation for passengers can hardly be imagined—accommodation there is literally none; the boats are mere shells, most of them without any attempt at seats, and all entirely without awnings or shade of any kind. In my case this defect was a serious one, as I had a sick wife to attend to. From what the officers told me, I gathered that the fare to the shore by these "hookers" was about two rupees per head for Europeans, and a much smaller sum for natives. We had a large deck load of coolies returning, apparently well off to judge by the quantity of jewellery the women wore and the superior *kupra* of the men, and these soon filled all the first boats to overflowing. Two young *padres* took up their places in the stern of the last coolie boat, but as I had been advised not to go in a coolie boat on account of my wife, I waited for another. The tindal of this wanted to fill her up with cargo, to which I, of course, objected, but the rascal insisted on doing so, or charging me eleven rupees and a half for putting us on shore—this after we got into his boat with our belongings; but as I thought it was only the usual human-like extortion, I would hear of nothing but his putting off for shore immediately, promising to pay whatever was just on my arrival. I don't know if it was just or not; but after applying in vain at the Master Attendant's office I got a bill from the agents of the B. I. Co. for Rs. 9-6, which, of course, I had to pay for the pleasure of having a boat to myself very much against my inclination. I do not wonder at the cost of the boat's passage considering the distance (I should say some 7 or 8 miles) at which the steamer lies from the shore. What I do wonder at is, that if the B. I. Co. have really anything to do with the matter, they do not see that their passengers are properly provided with decent accommodation. At last we got ashore and put up at the Travellers' Bungalow, which is only a hundred yards or so from the landing jetty and is a decent-enough place of its kind, with a butler good for the usual supplies at the shortest notice. It is a nice breezy place during the day while the sea breeze blows, but after nightfall becomes a veritable oven. Sleep was impossible till the "wee sma' hours" were getting like the hours of the morn in the same poem; for whether she had three or four I could na tell. When wearied out with tossing and tumbling about perspiringly on a cot as hard as the heart of the Madras Government, I fell asleep. It was impossible to get more than a nap, as the "early couries" were afoot with their row long before daylight, and passing by the verandah of the bungalow into which I had removed my cot for the sake of such air as was to be had. I was astir almost as soon as they, and after a jolly good breakfast, we managed to get away in time to catch the train and to see our friends, the *padres*, taking their tickets like ourselves for Erode and looking glum enough to make us believe that they had been mortifying the flesh by going without breakfast again. I must confess to feeling a certain malicious satisfaction at the thought, notwithstanding that they were very good travelling companions, and the old gentleman particularly, being a Frenchman, was vivacious enough and very entertaining.

Now for the aspect of the country. The crops from Tuticorin to Madura seem in fine condition, and the bulrush millet particularly so. I should say that, judging from what one can see from the window of a railway carriage, the crop will be a fine one, quite 12 annas, if not more. For the time of year the air coming across these vast plains is remarkably cool till late in the afternoon, when it warms up quickly till it becomes quite suffocating. I felt sorry I could not get at my thermometer. I should have liked to register the heat every hour in one of those jerky little narrow-gauge carriages on the S. I. Railway. I see they are turning their second class carriages into third class, and by consequence I suppose the first into second, as they put us into a first class carriage because we took second class tickets; but really I consider the third class carriages reserved for Europeans on the G. I. P. Railway far more comfortable to travel in than the first class of the South Indian. What struck me as remarkable was, that in a country which has so lately suffered all the horrors of a famine, so little ground appears to be given up to cereals and so much to cotton. As far as the eye can reach in all directions, for many miles, particularly as you near Madura, and even far beyond it, it is all cotton, cotton, cotton, thus, to my mind, evidencing the fact that it is not so much grain as cash that the country needs. It is some three years nearly since I was over the same line before, and my impression is that there was much more grain grown then than at present. However, there appears to have been a good harvest already, judging from the numerous new ricks one sees attached to every village the train passes; certainly there can be little fear of famine in that part of the country for this year at least, for the rice is almost ready for the sickle and the millet in flower, most of it, though the latter looks as if a little rain would do it good in most places. There are many spots where the millet is still in process of reaping, and in most it looks well and a heavy crop, though some of the standing crops look as though they had been scantily sown.

After passing Manachi Junction, the branch for Tinnevelly, for a short distance the grain and pulse crops preponderate, but only for a small portion of the cultivated area visible from the railway line. Perhaps the railway is not the most advantageous point, or rather line, of view from which to form an opinion on such matters, still one gets a pretty extensive view of the surrounding country, and at the comparatively creeping pace of the S. I. Railway—not more than 15 miles an hour I should say—the view is a pretty leisurely one.

At nightfall we arrived at Madura, an uncomfortably hot station, where we were doomed to pass the night. Surely the S. I. Railway Company ought to do something more here for the comfort of their passengers. When I passed through the station before, as I said, some three years ago or so, there were several stretcher cots provided for sleeping accommodation. Now these have been withdrawn, and beyond the cane-bottomed couches, one of which is placed in each waiting room, there is no provision for sleeping, which, at such a station, where passengers in either direction are compelled to pass the night, is a great hardship. We found a lady already in possession of the ladies' waiting room, and with the characteristic self-abnegation of her sex, she cheerfully gave up the couch to my wife, as the latter was sick, and contented herself with a rug spread on the floor for the night, being kept from being eaten by the ants for her good-nature. The waiting room is best described as an oven. Of course there are refreshment rooms where you get a dinner and all that, but why not a little provision for sleep, as so many passengers are compelled to pass the night there? There is a "Sircaree bungalow" of some kind just outside the station compound, but the District Engineer, who travelled part of the way with us, told us it was not open to the public. From what he said I gathered that it belonged to the Public Works Department. Of course, an hotel would not pay, but the Railway Company should do something to relieve their passengers from so great an annoyance, particularly as their jerky, oscillating carriages are not the most comfortable to have one's bones bumped about in for two hot days running between Tuticorin and Erode.

At a station called Talikulpatti some thirty odd miles before reaching Madura, we came to a magnificently ruined bridge, evidently a P. W. D. affair. I remarked to the Engineer aforesaid that, considering the country in which it stands, it is not half long enough, as anyone with the least knowledge of engineering can see, for the river running beneath it, which I do not see marked on the map, is the outlet to a magnificent watershed, which, if the bridge were only built instead, and about six or more times as long, would make a grand lake, capable of supplying the surrounding country with water to almost any extent. Alas! I had put my foot in it, and our Engineer, evidently nettled, said it was "a district bridge, and all district bridges tumbled down some time or other; this one had stood for forty years," and he evidently considered that that was quite long enough. He got out there after pointing out to us how far beyond the bridge the flood had washed away the road leading to the bridge; he was evidently in charge of the work of repairing it; but if he rebuilds that bridge again, he has only to look out for the next heavy flood which may not perhaps be for years to come. Why, the railway bridge across the same river stood, because it lets through ever so much more water, though I doubt if even it would have stood had it not had the "district bridge" and the washed away road for a breakwater.

Approaching nearer Madura, the whole country appears one extensive tract of paddy, in fine condition, some of it almost ripe for the harvest; there has been plenty of rain hereabouts and the people have made the best of it.

After leaving Madura, much of the land bordering the line on either hand, till we reach Trichinopoly, is stony or sandy, and generally covered with scrubby jungle, among which a few skinny cattle picking grass and herbage pick up a monthful of dried grass here and there. There appears to have been a good rainfall all along here, and such patches as are brought under cultivation are looking well, while much of the early crop, indeed nearly all, appears to have been harvested.

We arrived at Trichinopoly at 1-20 p.m., and had the pleasure of exchanging a wretched little pole of a narrow-gauge carriage for a broad-gauge one, though even the latter is not much to boast of, yet it is an immense improvement on the one we had just left; for this branch of the South Indian line is broad-gauge. I fancy it was constructed before the gauge-doctors succeeded in emasculating the Indian railway system with their pottering narrow-gauge apologies for railways. A more convincing proof of the folly of the change cannot be given than is afforded by a trip this way. Why, it would take about six of those puffing and panting little tinker's donkeys of engines to draw a train from Tuticorin or Negapatam capable of filling the one which leaves Trichinopoly for Erode shortly after its arrival. Broad enough is the gauge for railways, and does very well for the Negapatam-Tuticorin line, but the junction platform (platform, indeed, there is none, nor ever has been) is entirely uncovered; an unpardonable piece of neglect, considering that the change of carriages takes place in the hottest part of the day and under the sun of Trichinopoly.

All about Trichinopoly, and all the way to Erode, the country, which is beautifully irrigated, is one vast expanse of green; no cotton here, but paddy, pulse, plantains and many other green crops in splendid condition. There will be a heavy crop in that part of the district, that is plain. Much of the paddy is already ripe for the sickle, and to look across that magnificent stretch of country one can hardly believe in the possibility of a famine, but, alas! appearances are deceitful, as we know by experience.

We left Erode after dark, so that I can say nothing of the state of the country from here till we were well on the way to Raichore, from Arconum Junction on the Madras line, where we arrive from Erode in the early morning, and have to remain till 8-5 p.m. before the Mail train from Madras comes to pick us up. Just before we reach Yadpur (however, I know that more than half way between Arconum and Raichore, day begins to dawn and we are once more able to look about us. Here it is all cotton again, except in the bottoms, where paddy prevails, but the country looks very thirsty and the cotton soil is very much cracked. Here and there are patches of jowaree, most of it ripe, but either there has been a very thin sowing in most places or the crop has come up badly, for it looks scanty generally though well-grown and in good condition; it looks as though the ryots had been afraid to entrust too much seed to the treacherous keeping of the land. They seem to have been more liberal with the paddy though, for where this appears there is every sign of a full crop.

So we rattle along till we fall asleep again upon us, and exceedingly glad of the change from the stuffy carriages of the Madras line to the airy G. I. P. vehicles at Raichore, we are glad to take such rest as is possible in a railway train till we reach Poona in the early morning. I need say little of the country on this side, as it is doubtless familiar enough to your readers, but I should say the Madras Presidency is almost a crop ahead of us, unless the opposite be the case. I see a good number of fresh-looking ricks which account plainly enough for one crop, an i most of the ground both above and below the ghauts is being ploughed for another crop, but whether a second or third is the question. I should think from appearances it is only a second, in which case Madras is decidedly almost a whole crop in advance, quite a whole crop in many places, for the paddy is being harvested after the jowaree.

So we arrive at Bombay in five days after leaving Tuticorin, or six and a half days from Colombo, counting the unnecessary delay of 24 hours at Tuticorin, which of course was nobody's fault. I cannot recommend the route, except on the score of expedition, in preference to the British India steamers. Perhaps, on the whole, it costs a trifle less, but no amount of expenditure will ensure an equivalent amount of comfort, spite of the bustle and disorder (comparatively speaking) caused by calling at the numerous ports *en route*; though if it were all G. I. P. line I should not hesitate to recommend it as the best route; as it is, it is hot, dusty, and uncomfortable in the extreme, particularly the South Indian portion of the line. That narrow gauge ought to be improved off the face of the country, after its promoters and advocates had been compelled to ride about in it long enough to enable them to play at Kilkenny cats with each other for a set of dundeeheads as they are, worse.

THE CABMAN AND THE M.P.—A cab driver named Henley was brought before Mr. Flowers at Bowstreet on the 22nd March, charged with being found drunk and incapable in Bloomsbury, shortly after mid-night. The defendant said he was hired by a member of Parliament, in Palace-yard, and he drove the gentleman to Montague-place, when he alighted. The gentleman, after paying him his fare, asked him if he would like a drop of drink. He said he should be grateful for a drop, as it was a chilly morning. The gentleman then handed him a bottle, and he took a "goodish pull" at it. He believed it was brandy, or "something to that effect," and from the moment of his smelling it he seemed to lose all power over himself. Mr. Flowers: Are you sure he was a member of Parliament? This is a serious imputation against the legislature. Defendant: He was leaving the yard with the other members, and he was an elderly gentleman with a long white beard which came down all over his chest like. The defendant's employer gave him a good character, and said he never knew him to be drunk before. Mr. Flowers hoped he would be more careful in future, and allowed the defendant to be discharged.—*Globe.*

BOMBAY.

PROGRAMME of music to be played at the Victoria Gardens to-day, at 6 p. m., by the band of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers:—

Quick March.....	Conqueror.....DeLacey.
Overture	Norma .....Bellini.
Waltzes	Casina Tanze .....Gung'l.
Selection	Grand Duchess .....Offenbach.
Quadrille	Billy Patterson .....John Jones.
Galop	Through the Air.....Strauss

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A VAGRANT.—Jeremiah Melville, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—William Forbes, a seaman of the British ship Mary P. Kitcheri, was yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship.

THEFT BY A PEON.—Crishna Balloo, a peon in the service of Messrs. H. B. Sleeman and Co., was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing Rs. 1944-3-2, Government currency notes and cash, the property of that firm, and was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo merchant, named Goculdass Thackersey, was committed by Mr. W. Webb to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of criminal breach of trust, in respect of a sum of Rs. 13,000 belonging to the firm of Messrs. Thackersey Khetsey and Co., whereof the accused was a partner. The charge was preferred by Lukmidass Vussonjee, one of the partners of the same firm. Mr. Lang conducted the case for the prosecution and Mr. Starling appeared for the defence.

FROM the Liverpool papers to hand by this Mail, we observe that Miss Marion Louise Soares, the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Soares, of Bombay, stands fifth in the list of those who passed successfully the last local Cambridge Examination (Junior Class) held at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in December last. This was her first appearance before the Board of Examiners, whilst the four young ladies ahead of her had already undergone a previous ordeal.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We hear that a Goanese girl took her seat in a third class carriage from Deoksal on Wednesday without a ticket. When others in the carriage with her found that she had no ticket, they told her she would be taken up by the police. She got so terrified that she jumped out of the train while it was in motion, and the train passed over her legs and cut them off above the ankles. She was taken to the Sassoon Hospital for treatment when the train arrived—*Deccan Herald.*

We learn that a curious case occurred in Poona city the other day. A weaver laid an information before the Police that he had been robbed of property, consisting of raw silk, of the value of Rs. 250. A large hole was made in the wall at the back of the house, by means of which it was stated that the thieves succeeded in unfastening the inner chain of the back door, and thus effected an entrance. It is reported that during the Police enquiry, it was discovered that no theft had been committed, and that the complaint was utterly false. The raw silk appears to have been handed over to the weaver by two or three persons in the city, for the purpose of being cleaned. The weaver evidently thought that by making it appear that he was robbed, he could appropriate the property to himself, but the Police were too much for him. They have succeeded in recovering the whole of the property alleged to have been stolen, which, we learn, was mortgaged by the weaver to several persons in the city, and money obtained thereon. We cannot but help believing that many such false complaints are made to the Police by evil-disposed persons.—*Id.*

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1878.

[Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Judge.]

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A HUSBAND.

A Hindoo woman, named Crushna, 17 years of age, was charged with attempting to murder her husband, Visram Heerjee, a *malee*, by putting arsenic in his food. Mr. Kirkpatrick prosecuted, and Mr. Russell appeared for the prisoner. The case for the prosecution was that the prisoner and her husband, who came from the Concan, near Ratnagherry, and who had been married for 7 years, though they had only lived together for three years, quarrelled repeatedly about money matters, she asking for money, and he refusing to give her any, because, as he said, he had none to give. After several quarrels of this nature, the prisoner left her husband's house at Malligaum, without his permission, and was absent for four days, at the end of which period he found her in the house of a man named Raghoo, with whom her younger brother lived. He took her home again on the evening of the 3rd January. On the following morning, she prepared his breakfast of *dall* and other grain and fish, while he was at work in the garden, and when he had eaten the food he went out again. Immediately afterwards, he was seized with violent vomiting, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he remained for a fortnight. Portions of the matter which he vomited in the garden and afterwards in the hospital were taken to the Government Analyser (*Dr. Lyon*), who found contained in the matter sufficient arsenic to cause the man's death. It was stated that the quarrels originated during a visit of the prisoner's mother, who arrived in Bombay about two months ago and stayed for a fortnight with her daughter and the deceased. The defence was a denial of the charge that poison was put into the food by the prisoner, and an assertion that she could have no object in poisoning her husband. There was an obscurity in the case as to where the poison came from. The only clue as to how it could have been obtained was a statement that, some time ago, the native lady who employed the prosecutor gave him some white powder which she said her husband, while he was a live, had used to poison rats.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury, without retiring from the box, returned a verdict of not guilty; and the prisoner was discharged.

The court then adjourned until this (Saturday) morning.

APPEALS UNDER THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' ACT.

THREE appeals from sentences passed by Mr. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, were called on at the High Court yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley, who at 3 p. m. sat in the Appeal Court. The appellants in each case had been brought from jail and were present in Court. The first case was that of Thomas Butterfield and Frank Munday, who in their petition to the court said they were seamen of the ship Narrisa

the Church to civilization. We shall be surprised if the same topic is not handled in the forthcoming Encyclical. According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, he proposed to send a special envoy to the Emperor of Germany to arrange the ecclesiastical difficulties there.

Meanwhile considerable interest attaches to the extracts recently published by the *Gazetta d'Italia* from some old letters of Ratazzi's to his wife concerning Cardinal Pecci, whose elevation to the Papal throne on the next vacancy he anticipated even then, but did not desire. He says that such an election would be a matter of grave consideration to him, and expresses his hope that Antonelli, whose bitter jealousy of Pecci would prevent it, may survive Pius IX. He does not think Pecci's election would produce much alteration in the *status quo*, but speaks of him as a man of undeniable merit, and one who has greatly occupied his thoughts, a man of great energy and immense administrative vigour—as illustrated formerly in his conduct at Benavento—united to the gentlest disposition. He proceeds to recall his frequent conversations about Pecci with King Leopold of Belgium, who had narrowly studied his character when Nuncio at Brussels, and whose suggestion led to his elevation to the purple. Leopold spoke of his remarkable elevation of character, his incorruptibility, and the respect he irresistibly inspired in the Belgian Government, but thought he would not make more than outward and formal concessions, such as might be expected from a man of the world. "He would be disposed to submit more readily to the decrees of Providence, should the case arise, but his attachment to the Holy See is extreme, his principles of the most absolute nature, his firmness indomitable—I might almost say ferocious—all indications that he would be incapable of bending to circumstances." Now here we must remark, first, that King Leopold's estimate comes to us through the medium of a doubtless honest, but by no means impartial or indifferent reporter; and secondly that it was formed many years ago, during the reign of Gregory XVI., and when all the conditions of the situation were wholly different from those with which we are conversant now. As regards the first point, it is difficult to know exactly how much may have been meant by Pecci's firm principles and unalterable devotion to the Holy See. It may only mean—what in Ratazzi's eyes, as a professed unbeliever and somewhat extreme Radical, must of course have been matter of regret, if not of blame—that he was firmly attached to the religious principles of Catholicism, or of Christianity; an Italian statesman would hardly care to distinguish between them. But this may be taken for granted; the days of unbelieving Popes have long since gone by, and no serious man—certainly no religious man of any creed—could wish to see them return. The practical question is not whether the new Pope is likely to be an uncompromising upholder of the principles of the Church; that goes without the asking, and no reasonable man will expect or desire anything else. What really interests Italians primarily, and the Christian world generally, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, is to know whether he will adhere to the narrow, arbitrary, and in a very true sense revolutionary programe of Pius IX.'s pontificate. But Pius IX. was not yet Pope when King Leopold formed his judgment of Pecci. The Italian Revolution, the fall of the Temporal Power, the definition of the Immaculate Conception, and the long course of ecclesiastical intrigue which culminated in the Vatican decrees were as yet not even thought of, and we can infer nothing from the words of the King, even if quite accurately and fully reported—which seldom happens in such cases—as to what expectations he might have entertained of the probable policy of Leo XIII. in 1878. What is evident is that he, as well as Ratazzi, had formed a very high estimate indeed of the intellectual and moral calibre of the future Pope. It is not always quite clear from Ratzzi's language, when he is giving us his own opinion, and when he is reproducing and endorsing that of his royal friend. He is apparently speaking for both when he says that Pecci is a priest whom it is impossible not to honour and admire, and whose strong political sense is only inferior to his learning. His conduct as Archbishop is painted in glowing colours. He is described as doing for Perugia what Riario Sforza strove to do for Naples, initiating a scientific movement there, and living in the midst of his ecclesiastical students, with whom he dines and spends the evening. King Leopold added, what we have before had occasion to mention, that Pecci is no mean poet, and repeated to Ratazzi verses of his "of a large and nervous style, and very liberal tone of thought"; and he considered him intellectually superior to Antonelli. This fact may go far to account for the jealous hostility always manifested towards him by the late Cardinal Secretary of State, which delayed for some years his entrance into the Sacred College, and kept him away from Rome till after the death of his great rival.

In a word, all the evidence points to a tone of mind and character in Leo XIII. as unlike as can well be conceived to that of Pius IX. The shallow, rather flabby, good nature, the insatiable craving for flattery, the irrepressible garrulity, the habitual distaste for anything like systematic study—or indeed for any reading at all,—and the light hearted *insouciance* which felt as little scruple about the obstinate persistence, at all costs, in an obsolete policy as about the arbitrary enforcement of a new and impossible dogma—all this represents a moral and intellectual constitution the very reverse of the sober, cultivated, severe, and statesmanlike gravity of the present Pope. The chief fear seems to be lest his confidence in his own judgment should not be equal to its soundness, and lest he should suffer himself to be overborne, in more important matters than the details of a ceremonial pageant, by the perverse unwisdom of the importunate clique of sycophants and fanatics who dominated the mind and shaped the policy of his predecessor, and who will assuredly leave no stone unturned to retain or to recover their waning influence for mischief. To vulgar flattery indeed Leo XIII. is very unlikely to succumb; he has already pointedly announced his disapproval of "exaggerated sentiments and manifestations." But the Jesuit party will of course do their utmost to make capital out of the strict conscientiousness to which all his critics bear witness, by urging on him the solemn obligation of maintaining intact all the secular or spiritual privileges of his See. Ratazzi's grounds for deprecating his election remind one rather unpleasantly of Gibbon's famous sarcasm that the virtues of the clergy are more to be dreaded than their vices. The real danger lies elsewhere. All absolute power, especially if it be a spiritual power over the minds and hearts of men, tends to intoxicate and demoralize its possessor, and this effect of official exaltation is only too abundantly illustrated in the annals of the papacy. Thus the biographer of Marcellus II. tells us how he was full of alarm lest the deterioration of character which had befallen so many of his predecessors in the pontificate who had soon abandoned all their previous good intentions, should also happen to himself; but his brief reign of only three weeks left no time to verify or disprove his fears. Cardinal Sadolet, who knew him intimately, tells us that Clement VII., before his elevation, used always to have the Bible in his hands and formed many excellent resolutions; but after he became Pope his character gradually changed and his whole pontificate was a series of mistakes prompted by his constant effort to evade the assembling of a Council, which he well knew to be imperatively required, and yet hated and feared. Cardinal Caraffa was a zealous and urgent advocate of searching reformation in the Church, but Paul IV. showed nothing of this reforming zeal, and never even dreamt of recalling the Council of Trent, which had been suspended, though he knew it afforded the only hope of stemming the rapid advance of Protestantism; the advancement of his nephews and the strengthening of the Inquisition were his chief cares. Panvinio describes the complete moral transformation of his successor, Pius IV., after attaining to the Papacy, and how from having been humane, tolerate, and unselfish, he became passionate, avaricious, and jealous, and when once he had got rid of the detested Council of Trent gave himself up without check to his evil passions. Many other examples might be cited, but enough has been said to show from what quarter danger is to be looked for in appraising the good intentions of a newly elected Pope. One safeguard, indeed, which was wanting in the sixteenth century, is provided by the circumstances of our own day, when no ruler in Church or State, however exalted his position, can altogether withdraw himself from the salutary control of public opinion.—*Saturday Review.*

HUMOURS OF THE SCHOOL-ROOM TEA-TABLE.—"Do help me first, Mummy! Do help me first!" "Why should you be helped first, Gerald?" "Because I'm waiting so patiently, and haven't asked!"—*Punch.*

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

THE ENGLISH FLEET OFF CONSTANTINOPLE.

(*Time's Correspondent.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 7.

Our ironclad squadron under the command of Admiral Hornby still remains at anchor in Tulza Bay, though why it should do so in preference to returning to the former anchorage off the Princes Islands, or moving into the Bosphorus, is difficult to understand now that Lord Derby has informed the world that there was no particular reason for choosing such a spot as the naval station for our fleet in the Marmora. Tulza is a miserable fishing village at the head of a somewhat deep bay with a wide entrance, across which stretch, for a short distance, a few islets, affording partial shelter against the south-westerly winds which prevail at this season of the year. With all due deference to our Foreign Minister, Tulza is not such a good anchorage as the open space between the main land and the islands of the Princes group, which are large enough in themselves to offer an effectual barrier against any sea from the southward, the only direction in which there is sufficient room for a decent-sized wave to be raised by the heaviest gale, and the fleet might ride at anchor in perfect safety off these islands the whole year round. Prinkipo, the largest of the group, has the great advantage of being in telegraphic communication with the entire world, which is not the case with Tulza, so that the Admiral in command has still to send his despatches to the first-named place, although the ironclads have moved away some five miles to the eastward, and thus increased their distance from the mouth of the Bosphorus. Upon leaving the Princes Islands, which the fleet did on the Sunday following its arrival, Admiral Hornby proceeded to the southward in the direction of Moudania, with the intention at first of remaining in that quarter as long as no immediate necessity was seen at home for the entry of the ships into the Bosphorus. The distance, however, from Constantinople and the exposed position of the anchorage at Moudania, as well as the difficulty of communicating by telegraph, induced the Commander-in-Chief to change his original purpose; so that on the following morning the ironclads were seen steaming back again to the northward, giving rise to a report that the British fleet was on its way to the Golden Horn. The moment appeared very critical for the Russians at the same time were talking loudly of marching into the Turkish capital, and the authorities were endeavouring to render the prospective occupation as easy as possible by providing accommodation for the expected troops. Passing outside the Princes Islands, the fleet, however, turned awaytowards Tulza Island, and there cast anchor in the bay, affording another opportunity for foreigners to make amusing remarks at our expense. It has been thought by many out here that a great mistake was made in not sending the fleet at once to the Bosphorus, so as to have had the ships in a good position to forestall any attempt which might have been made, and may still be made, by the Russians to seize upon the forts at Kanak. That the idea of doing this has been entertained at the head-quarters of the Grand Duke there can be no doubt, for Cossack scouts have made their appearance at Fanaraki, the lighthouse village at the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus, and parties of Russian officers have been out prospecting the country between the forest of Belgrade and the Black Sea for the purpose of selecting a road from the Black Sea to the Marmora. Keeping our ironclads away from the Bosphorus did not prevent the Russians, after all, from violating the conditions of the armistice, and marching almost up to the gates of Constantinople; and it is a great question whether more decided action on our part would not have produced an opposite effect, and in place of this last audacious advance to San Stefano, have caused a retrograde movement upon Adrianople. Well, as Jack says, "if the Russians get hold of the forts at the upper part of the Bosphorus, turning them out is a pleasure to come," and from the Admiral down to the youngest seaman there is not one to whom a more pleasant task could possibly be offered. They care nothing for the Sultan or the Kyopp guns, and smile at the idea of their being kept from entering the Black Sea by any amount of Russian soldiers manning Turkish batteries. A most tremendous fighting spirit has been developed among the officers and men by the events of the last few months, and the insults which, as they conceive, have been heaped upon England by Russia, not only in the way of broken promises and implied obligations set at nought, but by the ill-treatment dealt out to those British subjects unfortunate enough to have been thrown by the accidents of war into the hands of the Russian soldiery. Our men are half wild at the forced inaction in the presence of those whom they consider England's enemies by the manner in which they are seeking for prestige and influence in the East; and if there be any truth in the old saying which ascribes a burning in the ears to ill-natured talk about oneself indulged in by acquaintances at a distance, then the ears of some of our great people at home must have been tingling more than usual of late in consequence of the freedom with which their actions and policy have been criticized in the fleet. Whatever may be thought by our statesmen and politicians in England as to the ulterior designs on the part of Russia in respect to the Bosphorus or her desire to avoid a war with us, here in the fleet her recent conduct is viewed with the greatest suspicion. Thinking men point to the position she has assumed on the shores of the Marmora, occupying as her troops now do a line of sea-board of her Empire from Gallipoli up to San Stefano. Behind the deep curtain which is thus formed all sorts of preparation may be going on of which we can know little or nothing; and with Russia as an antagonist, the blow is very apt to precede the warning. There must be something in all the talk about torpedoes and the passage through Adrianople of large detachments of seamen, of which so much has been heard of late, and when it is considered how easily the Whitehead can be transported in sections, as also Thornycroft steam launches, no one can think any amount of precautions adopted at the present crisis to guard against a surprise as being out of place. In the lagoons and harbours at the two Tchekmedjes the Russians have a splendid base for operating with or against our fleet; and it is not going out of the way to state that, lying at Tuzla, our ironclads are in a much more exposed position, and could be attacked with a greater chance of success, than were they at anchor in the Bosphorus.

We know that the Russians are in possession of the very newest type of the Whitehead torpedo, with all the recent improvements introduced by the inventor for the purpose of obtaining the highest possible rate of speed and certainty of range; and though at present they may have no great number of them ready for use, all the secrets connected with their manufacture are known to them, and for some time past skilled workmen have been actively engaged in the preparation of these weapons at Nicolaieff. Almost every part of the Whitehead torpedo can be obtained separately from engineering firms at home in any quantity, and the great secret consists more in putting the parts together and adjusting the machine for accuracy in use than in the manufacture of any particular portion of it. The captured Whiteheads now lying at the Arsenal at Constantinople, which may be taken as specimens of the weapons in the hands of the Russians, differ considerably in external form from those on board the Alexandra, having much less gear exposed to view, and possess, apparently, a greater range. Their speed is estimated at 27 knots an hour for a range of 200 yards, and the full distance they can run at 1,800. In considering the probabilities of a torpedo attack in time of war, when lying off a coast in possession of the enemy, it is well to bear in mind how very much nearer the speed of a Thornycroft steam launch places the base of operations to that scene of action than the distance between the two positions would seem to imply. Tcheckmedje is, after all, but little more than an hour and a half's run from Tuzla, and it would be easy enough for a craft of this sort to run across to the islands unperceived, there to lurk about behind Prinkipo until a favourable moment arrived for launching her weapon against our ships. Should the Russians, however, be meditating a surprise for us of that nature, they may learn for their guidance that every preparation has been made to give all who approach the fleet at night in a manner calculated to excite the slightest suspicion as to their intentions the warmest reception possible. As much for exercise, perhaps, as from any idea of the real necessity for such precautions, the strictest torpedo watch is kept at night. Outposts have been established on the islets at the entrance of the bay, the men being well supplied with every apparatus for signalling, steam launches are cruising about all night, and the Gatling guns are kept loaded, the crews sleeping near at hand, ready for opening fire at a moment's notice. Outrigged spars with "swifters" of wire rope and nettings form also a part of the torpedo defence; and thus it will be seen that there is little chance of our enemies being able to "steal a march" upon us in whatever quarter it may. The prospect of fighting, which the order to force the passage of the Dardanelles seemed to hold forth, was hailed with the greatest glee by Jack, and it was worth while witnessing the *sangfroid* with which the men, as the ships passed the outer castles, sat down by their guns and commenced to make up their flannel belts and leggings, the materials for which had been served out that same morning in view of the necessity which might have arisen for landing a naval brigade at Gallipoli. For all that the officers and men knew at the time, they would shortly be engaged with the formidable batteries at the Narrows, and could not expect to suffer severely in face of the large number of heavy Krupp guns which concentrate their fire in that section of the Dardanelles. The Duke of Edinburgh felt and bore himself on that occasion like an Englishman, and he was as ready as any one present to perform his duty. It was a great disappointment to all in the fleet to find the ironclads ordered away from the vicinity of the Bosphorus; but there is no want of loyalty in Jack to the "powers that be," and in all the trying circumstances of the continued crisis in the affairs in the East, the behaviour of the men has been, and still is, everything that could be desired, and no one can say there is a want of discipline in the slightest degree. Should leave of absence be granted to the officers, but as yet none to the men, though the Admiral has some thought of paying a visit with the squadron to Ismid, in order to let the crews have a run ashore. The Commander-in-Chief, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh and a few other of the superior officers, went up the Gulf of Ismid in the Salamis on Thursday last to examine the ground, as it were, in advance, and it was fully expected in the fleet that a move in that direction would have been made before this. The Duke is almost a close prisoner, hardly ever leaving his ship, and, in deference to the opinions of the authorities at home, will not for the present approach Constantinople, even in the character of a simple naval officer. Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Duke's Equerry, has a brother serving on the staff of the Grand Duke at San Stefano, and, naturally enough, visits have been interchanged between them. The Russian Officer, a fine, tall, handsome young fellow, won the sympathy of the officers of the Sultan by the warm terms of admiration in which he spoke of the Turkish soldiers and their fighting capacities. Like all the other Russian officers who have expressed their opinions upon the war, the Prince speaks with great elegance of the conduct of the Bulgarian auxiliaries. According to him, it was well that the Turks did not know how severe was the defeat inflicted upon the Russians on more than one occasion; for had they pressed on, as they were expected to do, the whole course of the campaign might have been changed and a very different result given to the war. While the fleet remains at Tulza the Admiral communicates daily with Constantinople and the Admiralty. Either the Salamis, Flamingo, or Torch leaves the anchorage about 7 in the morning, and, stopping off Prinkipo, the telegraphic despatches are sent on to England. Arriving at Constantinople between 10 and 11, the vessel remains there until half-past 4 or 5 in the afternoon, and then returns to Tulza, calling at Prinkipo for any despatches which may have arrived in the meantime. Up to the present the fleet under the command of Admiral Hornby has been stationed as follows:—At Gallipoli, the Agincourt, Hotspur, and Cygnet; on the other flank of the Bolair lines, in the Gulf of Xeros, the Swiftsure, Research, and Rainy; while the Devastation has remained at Besika Bay guarding the southern entrance to the Dardanelles. Admiral Commerell's instructions, I believe, were to oppose with force any attempt of the Russians to take possession of the said lines, and notice was given to the commander of the Turkish forces to move his men out of the way if he did not intend to fight, as, should the Russians make their appearance, the British ships would open fire at once regardless of their presence. On the 18th of last month, the day after the arrival of the ironclads at Prinkipo, the Flamingo sailed with despatches for Gallipoli, and, calling in at Rodosto on her way back to Constantinople a few days later to communicate with the Vice-Consul, she was boarded by the Russian Captain of the Port, who spoke of the armistice as ending at midnight on the 25th, according to despatches received that day from St. Petersburg. The zealous official no doubt had come on board with the view of taking notes. His conduct was somewhat suspicious, as he denied all knowledge of English; and yet the intelligent appearance on his face and the manner in which he pricked up his ears at any remark between the officers belied his assertion, and led the Captain of the Flamingo to question the Vice-Consul about him, when he learnt that not only does this official speak our language with the facility of a native, but is of British extraction, having had an English mother. With the arrival of the Channel fleet at Besika more vessels probably will be moving up to the Marmora. At the present moment the force at Tulza consists of the Alexandra, flagship; Témeraire, Achilles, and Sultan, ironclads; Torch and Flamingo, despatch gun-vessels; and the Salamis, Admiral's tender. The Antelope, Embassy despatch-boat, remains off Tophanch in the Bosphorus. Last night this vessel sustained serious damage through the fouling of an English steamer, which, having slipped her anchors to get clear of a Turkish iron-vessel, came down on top of the Antelope and swept away jibboom, bowspirit, headgear, and a considerable portion of the gunwale forward, as well as the quarter-boats and afterdavits, before she could be got clear. This ill-fated English steamer, the J. C. Middleton, eventually sank in 20 fathoms of water inside the harbour, her crew being saved by the boats of the Antelope. It was an extraordinary accident altogether, and it is very difficult to apportion out the blame for all that has occurred. The J. C. Middleton, it appears, arrived yesterday afternoon with a cargo of grain from the North, and anchored for the night off Saleh-Bazar, in rather close proximity to the Turkish ironclad corvette Nejnie Shefket. The anchorage chosen is rather a bad spot, being on the edge of the current. A ship lying there is apt to swing about, as she is more or less affected either by the stream running down or the eddy in-shore proceeding in the opposite direction; and something of the sort was the original cause of the disaster. The Nejnie Shefket for some reason or other, either fearing that her own anchors were coming home or with a view of preventing accident in case of a sudden change of wind, weighed anchor later in the evening to "shift berth"; but unfortunately brought up again in much the same place. A second time she swung round to place herself farther off, with no greater success, owing to the eddy current; and at last, near 10 o'clock at night, the manœuvres finished up by her swinging round violently while at anchor, and striking the J. C. Middleton, in the most violent manner, on the port bow, making a large hole which caused this portion of the ship rapidly to fill. A sail was got over the side at once, and drawn under her bottom with a view to stop the leak; but the captain, seeing there was small chance of keeping the ship afloat, ordered the fires to be drawn forward, and as soon as steam was ready slipped his anchors and started aheadwith the idea of beaching his ship off Tophaneh. The after compartment, however, by this time was full of water, and the ship's trim was therefore much by the stern, which would answer her helm in the current, and consequently the unfortunate craft drifted down helplessly on top of the Antelope, and when clear of that vessel was carried on by the stream into the harbour where she sank just off the Health Office, fouling over as she reached the shore, her masts went under, leaving nothing above the surface to indicate her resting place beneath the waters of the Golden Horn. There is small chance of raising the vessel, and I think it will not be attempted.

BREECH-LOADING ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—I have read with much interest the debate in the House of Commons on the 12th inst. upon the breech-loading question, and as my system is practically the only one in use in the various artilleries of Europe and their parts of the world, I trust you will allow me a few words in explanation of the statements made chiefly by Lord E. Cecil, as otherwise a somewhat erroneous and detrimental impression might prevail among those who are not better acquainted with the subject.

From the debate it is admitted that nearly the whole of Europe has adopted the breechloading ordnance, and that England alone remains the champion of the muzzle-loading system, and I think that this adoption by the leading military Powers of breech-loaders must mean that at least these countries are convinced of the superiority of the system, as the element of expense alone would have given a bias towards the cheaper construction, had not the more expensive breech-loader proved of greater value as a military weapon.

The failure of the English breech-loader appears to have made so deep an impression that it apparently cannot be conceived that an improved system can be produced, and all failures are classed together as incidental to the system without examining their cause. For instance, when alluding to the guns that are said to have been rendered unserviceable in the Franco-German war, it is simply stated they were so, and I would, therefore, desire to give the cause.

I have authentic information in reference to these guns, and all of them were, indeed, serviceable during the whole of the war, and only required some slight repairs afterwards, with the exception of four or five guns. The guns in question formed part of a number of guns supplied to Prussia, and were constructed with the copper expanding ring in the square double wedge. These guns suffered from the escape of gas, caused principally by the double wedge slightly giving way, but one of these Artillery officers had also noticed centring ring in bore of gun and solid single wedge, and not one of these guns failed.

The experience then gained has led to the perfection of the gun in detail, so that, after the conclusion of the war, the German Government remodelled the whole of its field and siege breech-loading artillery.

It is also stated that the bursting of my gun on trial is not infrequent. This statement without data would convey a very erroneous impression, and I therefore give the following fact. Since the commencement of the rearming of steel ordnance in 1867 to the present date I have supplied upwards of 17,000 guns of all calibres, and of these only 18 have failed, or averaging one gun in 948. By far the larger part of these 18 failures occurred through the breaking away of the breech, owing to its then rectangular form, a form that has since been altered to the semicircular, and not a single mishap has occurred since at this part of the gun, and in no case was the material at fault. The guns that burst were mostly experimental pieces, and were tried with great severity for the purpose of testing endurance and to gain experience. I forward to you a list of all these bursting.

With reference to the statement made by the officers sent out by the War Office to the seat of war in the East for the purpose of observation—viz., that the Krupp guns used by the Turks had to be sponged out with soap and water after each round, or they would have become unserviceable—this manifestly has nothing whatever to do with the class of gun, but the powder used, and is, therefore, no argument whatever, and Shoeburyness and Woolwich, in both of which places Krupp gun has been fired, could have furnished information of a contrary character. With the Krupp guns made recently 50 rounds and upwards can be fired without sponging out the gun. This would bear a favourable comparison with the muzzle-loader.

The statement with regard to the rate of firing—viz., one round in five minutes, this is so preposterous as to defeat any argument that could be based upon it. Recently experiments were made by Belgian officers for testing accuracy together with efficiency and rapidity of firing, and the rate of 25 rounds in 12 minutes was stated to be an average. The gun had to be laid and sighted each round against a target 1,230 metres distant.

The statement that muzzle-loading must be in a tottering condition if it is necessary that such statements as these should be put forward to disparage the breech-loaders. Also to cite the opinion of an Austrian colonel against breech-loaders is only to prove that he (the colonel) must be a stranger to the subject, and not against the opinion of his War Department, which has practically adopted the breech-loader.

Italy, also, notwithstanding the opinion of a Minister of Marine, has ordered 400 guns upon my system. For or against any system, however perfect or absurd, individual opinions can always be obtained, but cannot carry any weight when compared with the views of the majority of the highest artillerists in Europe, who have decided carefully and actively in favour of my system of breech-loading.

Sir John Hay must have been very much lost for an argument against the breech-loader when he is driven to cite the accident that happened on board a merchant vessel through the carelessness of the gunners, forgetting the immense number of accidents and mutilations that have been caused by muzzle-loaders, with all possible care taken by the gunners, hanging fire and the succeeding powder-charge, which has exploded when ramming down—a class of accident that could not happen to the breech-loader. The French system of breechloading has no resemblance to mine.

Some explanation may be necessary as to the statement that I proposed to lend the English Government a gun for £15,000, and required an order to be given in case of success for guns to the extent £2,000,000. I have had to carry out an immense number of costly experiments unaided by any Government grant for the purpose of perfecting the breech-loader, and therefore was not disposed to furnish a gun to the English Government which should be used as a model for future constructions, and I therefore stipulated that the gun when finished with would be considered as my property, but that should such success be obtained as would lead the English Government to adopt my system then orders to the extent of £2,000,000 should be given me, as in all probability by the time these guns were furnished the English Government would be in a position to manufacture the guns, and I fail to see anything unreasonable in stipulating that I should share in the manufacturing of my own system of breech-loading guns, while the English Government would have obtained from me an equivalent return for the money spent. I am not desirous of running down the muzzle-loader in the same spirit in which the breech-loader of the present day was condemned in the debate, and without practical experience; but recently (August 21, 1877) my views of the superiority of my gun over the English system have been confirmed by trials between a 17 cm. (6¾in.) gun of my construction, made in Holland, against an English 9in. muzzle-loading gun, and notwithstanding the great difference in size of the guns my 17cm. gun proved itself of greater power in piercing armour-plates than its larger opponent upon the muzzle-loading system, and also in other characteristics that give value to a gun, such as accuracy of aim, &c. The guns were fired with the same class of powder and at the same shield. I send you the particulars of this trial.

I have expressed to the English Government, and again express to it, that I have every desire to place my system at their disposal, and to enter into competitive trials, but they must be on such terms that my interests shall have equal consideration with those of the English Government.

Being assured of your impartiality, I trust you will favour me by inserting this letter, and believe me, Sir, yours obediently, FRIED. KRUPP.

Cast Steel Works, Essen, Prussia, March 18.

THE NEW INDIAN GAGGING ACT.

(*Spectator.*)

Mr Fawcett will, we trust, at once call the earnest attention of Parliament to the amazing law just passed by the Legislative Council in India in restriction of the Native Press. It is a law for which there is no doubt some justification, in one respect serious justification, but, it is one wholly without a precedent in our legislation, bad in principle, worse in method, and worst of all, we should say even unendurably bad, as a precedent. It is bad in principle, because it punishes men who may be innocent without their being heard in their own defence; worse in method, because it substitutes for sharp laws arbitrary authority lodged in inferior hands; and worst of all, as a precedent, because it deprives Englishmen everywhere of their right to consider limitations on the freedom of the Press *a priori* evidence of tyrannical government. We will endeavour to state the facts of the case as briefly and as strongly for the Government as we possibly can.

The Government of India, it must be allowed, first of all, has fairly and honestly tried the experiment of a perfectly free vernacular Press. For thirty years, at least, any one in India has been at liberty to establish any newspaper he liked, in any language, and at any price, and to say in it anything he would, subject to the ordinary law of libel as worked by lenient juries, and to an occasional but excessively rare prosecution for sedition. The newspapers which sprang up under this *regime* were never very powerful, their circulation being limited beyond all European precedent, were with certain marked exceptions of very little merit—though sometimes exceedingly clever, one in particular, the *Bhasker*, having been originally started by a man as witty as Rochefort, and far more good-humoured—and were very apt to be either scandalous or seditious. Of the latter evil the Government took no notice, its steady policy being to allow the natives as conquered races to abuse their conquerors as they pleased, while the punishment of scandal was left to the ordinary law. As time advanced, however, it was found that numerous papers were started by needy or profligate men mainly to preach sedition, and diffuse scandal, and that a system of extortion upon rich natives had sprung up which the law would never effectually reach. The native will not appear in Court, cannot allow the women of his family to appear there—they would commit suicide sooner—and at the same time cannot bring himself to endure attacks which affect his honour in silent contempt. He therefore pays to avoid them, and sets down this form of oppression to the weakness or the rashness of the British rulers. At the same time the journals became much more seditious. The natives of India, even when fairly "loyal,"—that is, acquiescent in British rule—still enjoy sharp attacks on it, still regard the invaders as in many ways barbarians, and still find the pleasure of hearing English, and especially foreigners, vilified a subject-race has always found in unlimited vituperation. They read with gusto the strongest attacks, alike on Government and its officials, and care exceedingly little for their truthfulness or their moderation. So terrible, indeed, are these attacks said to have become, that the Government believe they injuriously affect opinion; they assert that officials are often paralysed by fear of them, and they have resolved to bring them to a final end. A seditious and scandalous Press, they say, shall not exist in India.

That is the Government case fairly stated, and we have neither the means nor the inclination to dispute its main features, which no doubt are demonstrated in the 150 illustrative extracts submitted to the Council. We have an impression that much of the annoyance felt with the native Press arises from a difference of civilization, that abuse, however foul, stirs up less hatred in India than it would in Europe, and that seditious language acts as a consolation; but that is only a literary suggestion, and we willingly admit that in a country like India the Government must be trusted to decide what is and is not dangerous to the State. But then, the case of the Government being conceded as fully as it ought to be the remedy approved by statesmen governing on free principles a country not yet free? Surely to sharpen the laws against sedition, scandal, and extortion, to make the incriminated articles their own sufficient evidence before the judges, to make suppression of the offending journal part of the penalties, and then to appoint a public prosecutor to prosecute every case on State behalf. Those would be severe remedies, but they would be just, and their effect would be that the bad journals would gradually be killed out, and the good journals—or at least, the moderate journals—would enjoy a monopoly of circulation. There would be no need of juries, and no popular excitement, for the body of the people do not know that newspapers exist. Instead of this or similar measures, what have the Government done? They have introduced and passed a law under which any district magistrate or local commissioner of police may "with the sanction of the local Government," require any publisher to enter into a bond not to continue publishing objectionable matter,—which bond, of course, if he failed to keep his promise, would be at once estreated. There is no appeal to any Court whatever, no proviso against the instant demand for a new bond, and apparently no limit to the amount which may be demanded of the publisher. Should a London Incendiary say a dozen times in a column of the *Times* seditious, libellous, intended for extortion; may, with the consent of Mr. Cross—and Mr. Cross with no Parliament to check him—order the publisher of the *Times* to enter into recognisances to discontinue such articles? and may, if he considers the offence repeated, estreat the amount at once. The Editor's protestations would be of no avail, for there would be no Court to hear them, and the protests of lawyers would be useless, for the whole proceeding would be completed by the Executive outside the law. How long could the *Times* be carried on under such a status? The officials would be undisputed masters of the Press, and this is clearly the intention of the law, for one alternative left to the unlucky publisher is that he may bind himself to submit to a censorship, to forward proofs of his articles to an officer to be selected by the Government, and then, if he acts on his promise, he will be subjected to no forfeiture. There is absolutely no guarantee that the local Government may not detest the Press, that the district magistrate may not be personally irritated, or that statements made honestly in the public interest may not be condemned as scandalous or calculated to excite sedition.

We cannot believe that such a law, more Draconian than the worst ever sanctioned by Napoleon III., will be tolerated by Parliament, even if it should be stated, as of course it will be, that the unjust powers given by the Act will be discreetly and leniently used. No discretion can make confiscation without trial and without hearing the defence just, or render it expedient to place any Press whatever at the mercy of individual officials. It will be tolerated the less because, as we have pointed out, the evil could be met without placing innocent journalists under despotic authority, and because as far as regards the political object of the law it will be absolutely inoperative, or rather directly provocative of danger to the State. The law does not strike at journals in the English, and vernacular journals are not sold over the counter like journals in this country, but transmitted direct to their subscribers by post. They are, moreover, extremely small in size. The consequence is that the native publisher has only to lithograph his seditious sentence on thin paper and enclose them in envelopes directed to his subscribers and the Government is entirely powerless. It cannot break open letters, or at least cannot act on such a violation of public confidence, and cannot punish a man for sending the same letter to a hundred different persons. It is notorious that this was done by the Moollahs and others before the Mutiny to a great extent, and that the news-letters often written in Persian, were far more dangerous than the worst newspapers have ever been. And it is natural that it should be so. The effect of compelling publishers to circulate papers in secret is to liberate editors from all responsibility to the law, to enable them to say what they please, and to encourage them to give vent to the pent-up bitterness produced by the injustice with which they are visibly treated. A leaf of the *Spectator* printed on "flimsy" would weigh as little as a letter, and would contain the whole original matter of most native newspapers. The disease, therefore, would only be driven in, and the natural development of the Press arrested, in order to make it, or enable it to become with impunity, twice as objectionable as before. Is it worth while to abolish the freedom of the Native Press, to introduce a most dangerous precedent, and to give every despotic Government a handle against England, in order to compel a few native publishers to print their seditious articles upon thinner paper than they would otherwise use?

THE INDIAN VERNACULAR PRESS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The extracts from the native Indian press which we publish in another column give an idea of the ferocious disloyalty in which it has become the habit of the vernacular Indian journals to indulge; nor do we doubt that the Indian Government is able to justify its late measure to the Legislative Council by a still larger and more startling selection of passages from native newspapers. Still there is one consideration which goes a long way to palliate the moral delinquency of the native writers, and which leads us to rejoice that the new legislation, stringent though it be, does not keep criminal penalties on these calumniators of the English name, but rather provides for their instruction in the nature of the criticism permissible in a dependency of a free country. Just let us consider what is the type of government intelligible to the native mind. It is unquestionably the Government of one of the native princes; and it will have been observed that it is one of the affectations of these journalists to exalt the beneficence of native sovereignty at the expense of British rule. What would happen, then, if a native Indian prince found himself criticised as the British Government is criticised by those subjects of its own to whom it has just given a warning? He would discover that in a sheet openly circulated among his people he was described as a murderer, a knave, and (worse than all) a person of no caste whatever; he would see himself represented as delighting to decimate his subjects with famine, and as trying to blind them to his savage cruelty by a flimsy pretence of giving them law, peace, and justice. If he was a Mahomedan and a stranger, as are many Indian princes, he would learn that his people groaned under a foreign rule, and were in perpetual danger of forcible conversion to a foreign religion. What would be the course naturally taken by the ruler thus attacked, in his own opinion with monstrous injustice? Every native knows that, unless they trouble some British Resident at the native Court interfered, simple death would be thought too slight a punishment for the offender. To be hung up by the thumbs till the joints gave way, to be bricked up in cement to the shoulders and left to starve, would seem to all men the simple, intelligible, and natural result of openly maligning an irresistible master and chief.

The government of a native Prince being thus to the native Indian the natural standard of political authority and the consequences of resistance to it being thus understood, the native subjects of the British Empire in India have found themselves under a Government which they recognize as all-powerful but which permits itself to be reviled without bringing down on the calumniator the natural penalties of his calumny. The English newspapers constantly say things of their rulers utterly incredible to the Oriental who has a Sovereign over him. The native journals have been allowed to follow suit till they have reached the lengths shown in our extracts; and yet nothing in particular has happened to them. The effect on the native mind must have been very much the same as the effect of the proceedings of Messrs. Biggard, O'Donnell, and Parnell during last year's session on the Home Rule mobs of the Irish colonies in British cities. Probably the maddest Obstructionist has always known, and the experience of the present session shows that he has known, that there is a point beyond which the British Parliament cannot be provoked and insulted with impunity; but the Irish workmen who cheered them had almost certainly no such intimate conviction. The chances are they thought that liability to entanglement in its own rules was one of the innate and necessary characteristics of the British Parliament; that it was a defect which could never be cured, and that a fatally weak point in the British Constitution had been discovered by the Obstructionists of the House of Commons. Just so the young native who thinks of starting a newspaper or writing his own, and who has taken past experience as his guide, had probably till the other day a strong impression that the British Government of India was, from the nature of the case, defenceless against unbridled calumny. It was a peculiarity of this mysterious foreign race, like the whiteness of their skin and their queer fancy for justice, incorruptibility, and Bass's beer exactly as under the native rule which he pretends to prefer the educated native Indian, even if discontented, would be absolutely dumb until he saw a chance of successful rebellion, so under British rule he takes outspoken abuse as a natural incident of his profession, and goes on exercising the privilege without misgiving. Except that he may tempt men more ignorant and bolder than himself into conspiring or rising against a Government which shows its weakness by submitting to periodical insults of incredible grossness.

It is said to be a very general opinion among experienced Anglo-Indian administrators that certain faults in the education given to Indians and in their public expense are also largely responsible for the evil condition of the native press. This education is stated to be too much confined to English classical literature, or to translations of it. Whatever else Oriental literature may be, it certainly is not pervaded by disrespect for princes. The real Oriental Sovereign wishes to know whether there are any vices in his system of administration, the last thing he does is to listen to what is proclaimed upon the housetops. The first idea which would occur to him would be to disguise himself, like the immortal Caliph and his Vizier, and listen to what is said by the people in the street and the bazaar. It is not the poet or the fable-writer who directly lectures the prince; it is only through one another that he learns the consequences of his policy. But English classical literature, or that which passes for it, was produced just during the time when one set of political principles was being substituted for another chiefly through the agency of strong denunciatory language. What lessons is a young native likely to derive by an Indian who spells through a page of Junius just as an English schoolboy spells through a page of Cæsar? The fact is that the best political writing in this country down to the scare caused by the first French Revolution was deeply tinged with Whiggism. But the country is only half Whig; every now and then it gives evidence that it is for the moment in a political passion which shows no reserve or permanent respect for authority and established institutions which the pens of thousands of malcontent writers and the tongues of thousands of malcontent speakers only just overcome for the movement and for the occasion. This is just the fact about England which the young native Indian, nourished on Addison, Paley, Burke, and Macaulay, would be warranted in inferring, must always fail to bring home to himself. He has never heard that the country which admired and praised such writers and speakers became bitterly Tory almost for a century; and he is quite unable to conceive that a community which even now permits Mr. Bradlaugh to carry himself as a great living representative would be perfectly ready to hang Mr. Bradlaugh, if he went beyond a certain point, on the first tree in Hyde Park.

As we said before, it is matter for congratulation that Lord Lytton's measure does not threaten heavy punishments against men who have been misled by examples which they could not understand. It is—or all accounts, it is—a mere assurance of immunity from action rather than of repression. The native writer should be warned what is the sort of criticism which no Government having respect for itself will suffer, and which no writer having respect for himself ought to publish. But it ought not to go further than this. We were glad to learn from a passage in one of the letters which Mr. Bright's Manchester speech provoked Sir James Stephen into publishing that the Indian Government is in the habit of carefully studying the native journals for evidence of real vices in its civil, fiscal, or judicial administration. It would be a great pity if so valuable a source of information were closed by any official confusion between discontent and disloyalty. There ought to be a clear distinction taken between the native vernacular journalist who even captiously complains that the collection of a tax is oppressive and the writer who, in a passage once quoted in these columns, suggested that any native prince, like the Gaikwar of Baroda, was quite justified in poisoning the British Resident at this Court.

THE GROWTH OF SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

(*Times*, March 22.)

A letter we publish this morning from our Correspondent at Berlin in continuation of a previous letter that appeared on Wednesday, tells a strange and startling story of the growth of Socialism in Germany. It is startling even to Germans themselves, and Berlin is described as being suddenly aroused by an incident which occurred in the city to the perception of the strength which this movement has attained. On the 10th of this month a local leader of the Socialists in Berlin was buried. He had not been much known to the public, but had worked enthusiastically in spreading Socialistic opinions by his personal influence. He was simply a politician, and had often acted as secretary of the Socialistic Electioneering Committee. No fewer, however, than 10,000 Socialists followed his body to the grave, and the conduct of this large assemblage was even more significant than its numbers. They were ostentatious in demonstrating that it was not merely personal regard to the dead which brought them together, and that they wished to manifest their revolt against the prevalent faith and the existing principles of social order. There was not one among them but wore some revolutionary badge. The men wore red ribands or red flowers, and the women red scarves; and even little children displayed the same symbol of colour. There was no expression of solemn or even serious feelings in the crowd. It was a reckless procession and its members turned aside from time to time into beerhouses and smoked as they followed the corpse. In this spirit they reached at length the cemetery of "the Free Congregation" the gate of which bears the inscription, There is no hereafter and no meeting again. A few speeches were then delivered over the grave in which the dead man for ever passed away was eulogized for his labours in behalf of his brethren, but in which he was also particularly commended for being a "good hater." All Socialists were exhorted to follow his example in this respect and the assemblage applied, with a general cry of, we swear. A woman closed the proceedings with an address in which she declared that the Proletariate had the fate of the universe in their hands if they would unite for a common purpose. In strange contrast to the rest of the scene a band then played the tune of a Lutheran hymn which some choral societies joined in singing.

Berlin is startled by this manifestation of the destructive social force in its midst, but, as is shown in our Correspondent's letter to-day, the gravity of the movement has long attracted the attention of careful observers. It received its chief impulse nearly twenty years ago from the well-known enthusiast, Lassalle, and it has since been steadily advancing. In 1871 the Socialists were able to return two members to the German Parliament; but in 1877 they were represented by twelve members, and nearly one-tenth of all the votes given were Socialistic. Their journals have increased during the same time from about half-a-dozen to fifty, and they circulate amongst their broad-sheet by hundreds of thousands. A fable though well-intentioned attempt at the beginning of this year, on the part of some clergymen, to check the movement by proclaiming a kind of Christian Socialism did but serve to stimulate it; and our Correspondent describes this morning two recent meetings in which opinions destructive of all existing institutions and of the existing rule were proclaimed by men and women alike, and were received with enthusiastic applause. It is quite evident that there exists a large and, probably, for the moment, a growing number among the German working class who are animated by nothing less than the spirit of the French Communists of 1871. The opinions, or rather the passions, avowed at the meetings in question were much more than Socialistic. These people are not content with advocating the partition of property, they repudiate the characteristic beliefs, not of Christian Europe, but of civilized mankind, they proclaim that there is nothing but the enjoyment of this world to live for, and they speak of Christian faith not merely in terms of negation, but of insult. The worst sign in all revolutionary movements is the dominion assumed by women in violent speech and temper—is not wanting, and some of the most violent language reported by our Correspondent was uttered by a woman, while as many as a thousand women followed the funeral of the Socialist printer. Not only religion and property, but patriotism and the sympathy of race are disavowed. It is the dream of transforming human society into an aggregation of animals, equal in their mediocrity, and caring for nothing but the food of the day, which seems thus to have cast its disastrous spell over a large portion of the population of German cities.

Some of the causes of this state of feeling are not far to seek, and the consideration of them is pregnant with warning to the present state of Europe. Recent movements have been in great measure facilitated by the manner in which German speculation has sapped the confidence of the nation at large, not merely in all creeds, but almost in all philosophies. Systems of speculation have for two or three generations come and gone in rapid succession, with little other permanent result than that of discrediting their predecessors, and it is in a sort of desperate reaction from baffled metaphysics that many Germans recoil into materialism. There is, too, side by side with the speculative tendency of the nation a strange vein of material sentiment, if not of something coarser; and the violent alternation between the two has produced the reserve in wild speculation and reckless passion indicates a characteristic danger of his countrymen. But on the other hand, the Germans are not so apt as the French either to translate their metaphysical dreams into action or to abandon themselves to mere passionate impulse; and we do not believe that the movement in Germany has reached such dimensions as to be under the pressure of some real and severe social grievance. A good deal is due to the difficulty which workmen have felt of late years in obtaining constant employment. It is a difficulty which they have in great measure brought upon themselves by the restraints they placed upon industrially, a few capitalists, and it is one which is beginning to be felt as severely in the United States as in the Old World. But neither in the United States nor in this country does the sense of these hardships goad the artisans into the wild rebellion against all authority which our Correspondent describes. His letter mentions, however, incidentally, a few circumstances which help to indicate the reason of this difference. Authority, whether religious or civil, has been in Germany exercised with a severity, an intensiveness, and a disregard of individual rights which, the moment of the question of its legitimacy is raised, insures a violent reaction against it. What can seem more strange, for instance to English ears than to be told that Socialist artisans daily declare their determination to abandon the Church, and that probably "the Socialistic papers are not far wrong in telling us that were it not for the 3s. fee exacted from persons making this announcement to the proper authorities, the movement would extend much further"? It does not say much for the earnestness of the artisans in their new creed of negation that they cannot go to the expense of 3s. to emancipate themselves from outward allegiance to the old. But what must have been the tyrannical and vexatious character of the old religious and civil system when even at this day a man must pay a fee before he can enjoy full religious freedom! The same minute tyranny is still brought to bear upon the people at large with crushing force, in order to supply the demands of the monstrous military system which now overhangs all Europe. A Prussian has even more, it seems, to pay 3s. before he can call his soul his own, and it is the first law of his country that he can never call his body his own. Is it any wonder

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

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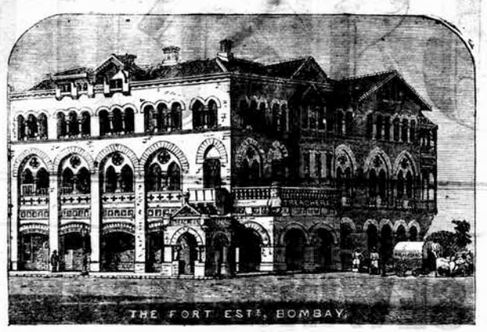
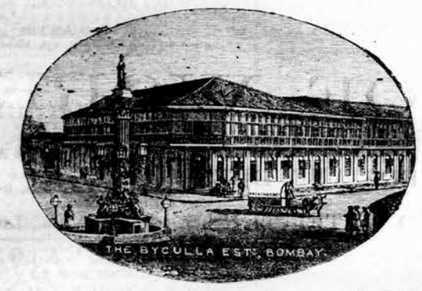
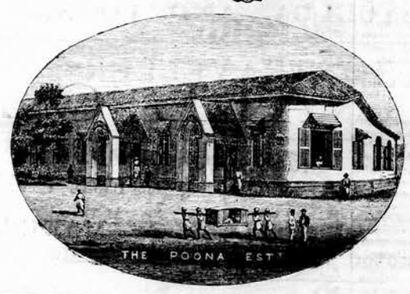


AND BRANCH AT POONA.





ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINE DEPARTMENT.

AGENCIES IN THE CONTINENTAL WINE DISTRICTS AT

XEREZ.	AVIZE.	BORDEAUX.
ALTO DOURO.	EPERNAY.	COGNAC.
MADEIRA.	RHEIMS.	COBLENTZ.

LONDON OFFICES:—38A, KING WILLIAM STREET.
HEAD OFFICE AND GODOWNS:—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE Company's reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to note that after prolonged and careful attention, the management, in conjunction with their Continental Agents, have succeeded in perfecting arrangements which enable them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price such as has not hitherto been presented in India; these efforts have resulted in such largely increased patronage that the management have the pleasure of announcing the Company's transactions in the Wine Department to be far in excess of any other House in India—"*dealing direct with the consumer*," and that their best endeavours in the future will be directed to maintain this position by an extension of the principles pursued in the conduct of the business during the past few years of assimilating its interests with those of Constituents.

REVISED PRICES, 15TH JANUARY 1878.

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
SHERRIES.		
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ..... Rs.	37 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale ..	29 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry.	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	22 8	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	16 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine	31 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine Bouquet and character ..... Rs.	32 0	17 8
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	27 0	15 0
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
PERRIER JOUET & Co.'s Finest Dry ..... Rs.	46 0	24 8
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand.	46 0	24 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Dry Creaming Sillery	40 0	21 8
TREACHER & Co.'s Light dry.....	34 0	18 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	28 0	15 8
CLARETS.		
St. JULIEN, MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) Rs.	10 0	5 12
BORDEAUX (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	10 0	5 12
PETIT MEDOC (Excellent Cup or Breakfast Wines) ..	12 8	7 4
MEDOC, Superior	15 8	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (good Dinner Wine)	21 0	11 8
CHATEAU LAROSE (Superior after Dinner Wines)	26 0	14 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX (Superior after Dinner Wines)	31 0	16 8
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine ..... Rs.	31 8	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	23 8	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine.....	19 0	...
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN ..... Rs.	29 0	15 8
POMMARD.....	24 0	13 0
MACON	23 0	12 8
BEAUNE.....	19 0	10 8
CHABLIS	18 0	10 0
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING ..... Rs.	32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	18 0
SUPERIOR MOSELLE (STILL)....	27 0	...
WINNINGEN (STILL)	20 0	...

	CASH PRICES. PER DOZEN. QUARTS.	PINTS.
HOCKS.		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING ..... Rs.	34 0	18 8
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.....	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL).....	41 0	22 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH „	36 0	19 0
NIERSTEIN (STILL)	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM „	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) STILL...	23 8	...
GEISSENHEIM (STILL).....	20 0	11 0
LAUBENHEIM „	17 8	9 8
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, Treacher's celebrated Heart labelled ..... Rs.	30 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit.....	27 0	...
COGNAC, Pale, a good Peg Brandy ..	23 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
GIN, Dry Unsweetened	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, (De Kuyper's) per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 8	...
WHISKEY, Irish, Kinahan's celebrated L. L.	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch; Crabbie's	20 0	...
Do. Fine Old Glenlivat (Treacher's special blend) ...	22 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY*	27 8	...
Do. do. **	31 8	...
Do. do. ***	33 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	27 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	27 8	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1. do.	36 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White ..... per bottle.	3 12	2 0
MARASCHINO DIZARA, (the finest) ..... „	3 8	2 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen ..... „	2 12	1 8
CHARTREUSE from Green.. „	7 0	3 12
the Monastery .... Yellow.. „	5 8	3 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy „	3 12	...
CREME DE NOYEAU, best .. „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE CITRONELLE .. „	3 0	...
CREME DE ROSE ..... „	3 0	1 12
CREME DE VANILLE ..... „	3 0	1 12
ANISETTE ..... „	3 0	...
VERMOUTH .... „	1 4	..
FREEMASON'S LIQUEUR .. „	3 8	1 12
GINGER WINE..... per doz.	17 0	...
GINGER BRANDY ..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE..... „	17 0	...
ORANGE BITTERS ..... „	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS.... „	...	18 0
POMALO & ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s ..... ½ Pints.	...	12 0
BRANDY BITTERS		
WINE BITTERS.....		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,

NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY,

ESTABLISHED 1814.

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their new and varied SUPPLY of the best ENGLISH JEWELLERY, suitable as PRESENTS, consisting of—

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT and KEEPER RINGS.
GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
SPIRAL NECKLACES.
SETS AND HALF SETS.
SCARF RINGS.
CHARMS.
NECKCHAINS AND ALBERT CHAINS, in 9, 12, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.
BROOCHES AND EARRINGS.
LOCKETS, &c.

As a cheap, lasting, and useful Present, Messrs. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., cannot recommend any thing better from their Stock than their

SILVER Rs. 50 WATCH,

In Crystal Case, Hunting and semi-Hunting cases, for either Ladies or Gentlemen.

The above Watches are now so well known, that Messrs FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. need not refer to the references and recommendations they have received for them.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. will be glad to engrave any purchaser's initials on the Watch, if required, gratis.

The said Watch in Gold case .....Rs. 150
The said Watch in Silver case, keyless ... „ 90
The said Watch in Gold case, keyless ..... „ 225

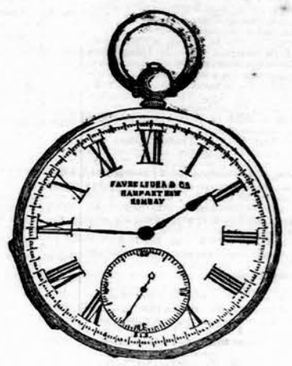
THE BRASS RAILWAY PATTERN LEVER WATCH, Rs. 40, can be also specially mentioned to any one who requires a Watch for hard or rough usage. A guarantee for two years accompanies it.

Attention is also called to the following, which are always in Stock:—

CALENDAR WATCHES in Silver and Gold Cases.

SECONDS INDEPENDENT WATCHES, in Silver and Gold Cases.

CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES, with the latest improvements, in Silver and Gold Cases.



CHRONOGRAPHS, in great variety.

REPEATERS, striking hours and quarters, and hours and quarters and minutes, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled and enamelled.

LADIES' WATCHES, richly jewelled in fancy cases.

A large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS and CARRIAGE CLOCKS, of every description.

In these Clocks we would particularly recommend a Patent Lever Time-piece, lately received, at .....Rs. 80
Do. with Alarum ..... „ 85
In round brass case ..... „ 40
With Alarum ..... „ 45

PENDULUM CLOCKS, in richly gilt brass cases, square and oval, crystal glass on all sides, Rs. 80 to Rs. 150.

Do. going a year.....Rs. 600

A varied stock of MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, MECHANICAL TOYS (which will be sold at cost price, to finish the Stock).

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

No. 23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

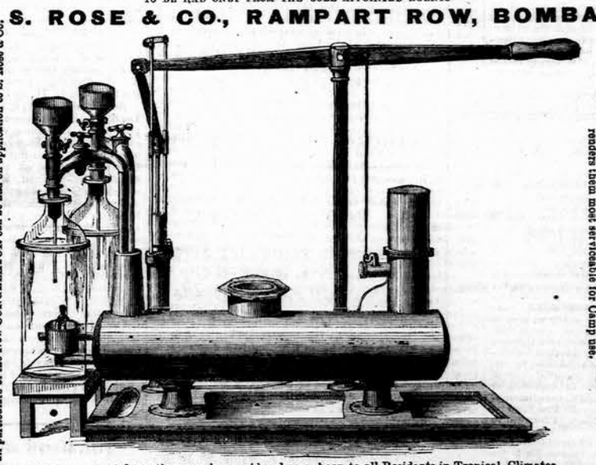
IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES.

WITH THE NEW **CONGELATOR** FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS

S. ROSE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use when not over gas out of order.
Full particulars of the New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.



For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on Board-ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenious invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the continuation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decanters, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shewn in the engraving: the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION OR ONE Decanter Machine, fitted complete .....Cash Rs. 190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION or two Decanter Ice Machine, fitted with all requisites for working and packed in one case .....Cash „ 275 0

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

For Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c.

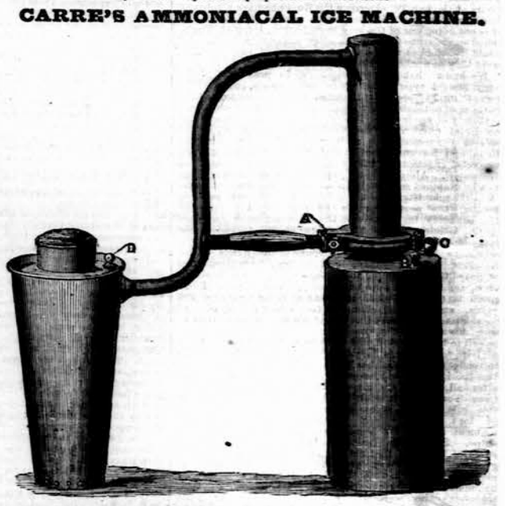
NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.

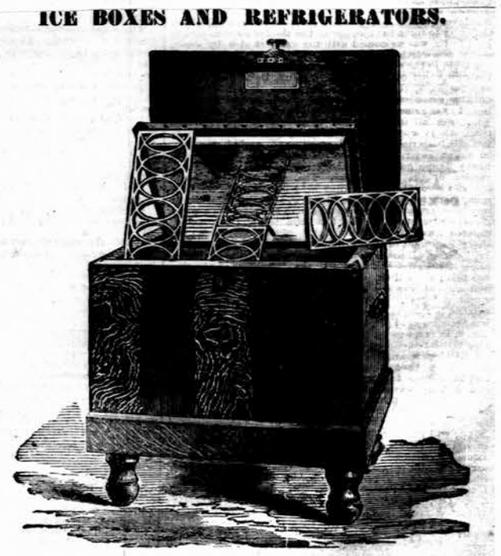


The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation.....Rs. 150 0
Larger Size to make about 4 lbs. of Ice at each operation..... „ 250 0

N.B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 3 shelves and water Cistern, Galvanised iron bucket for waste, with tap. Medium size .....Rs. 140 0

THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining .....Rs. 160

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

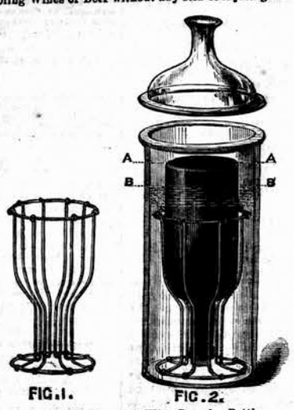


FIG. 1.

FIG. 2.

Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

S. ROSE & Co., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.